



Year Book

1895

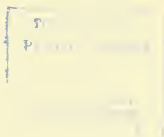
The Sons of Delaware







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Year Book

1895

The Sons of Delaware

—OF—

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.



EDITED BY

NORRIS S. BARRATT, Historian.

Introduction.

The Sons of Delaware of Philadelphia has completed its fourth year and this year book contains the record of its work for 1895. The Sons of Delaware was chartered April 9th, 1892, and its membership is limited to Delawareans by birth ancestry or residence, who are associated together to exchange laudable sentiments in literary and social intercourse, to revive and foster ties of early life and to collect, preserve and disseminate the State's interesting history and folk-lore. The interest in the organization is well maintained and its rooms Nos. 600, 601 and 602 Betz Building, corner Broad and South Penn Square, Philadelphia, have been open daily for the reception of members and their friends. There were two dinners during 1895, in addition to the annual banquet, which were unusually pleasant occasions, as the members meeting together informally not only promotes sociability, but emphasizes some of the very purposes set out in the By-Laws as the objects of the organization.

On the occasion of the dinner on April 19th, 1895, I, Layton Register, Esq., our first President, presented the organization with a gavel upon which is the following inscription :

Head from Old Swedes' Church, 1698.

Handle from Barratt's Chapel, 1780.

Wood furnished by Henry C. Conrad, Esq.

In presenting it Mr. Register, said :

"I greatly appreciate the opportunity of making this presentation, and hope it will prove a perpetual inspiration at all our joyful gatherings. May its ringing tones call forth the silvery eloquence which in all times has been aroused by the remembrance of the great deeds of the past. Let it recall the gavel that ruled the Continental Congress assembled in this city July 2, 1776, when Caesar Rodney's famous ride from Delaware enabled him to arrive in time to cast his vote, which saved the resolution declaring the independence of these free and United States! And later, when the gavel fell on the ratified Constitution, the name of Delaware's representative was on top."

Short addresses were also made by Henry C. Conrad, Norris S. Barratt, Dr. W. G. A. Bonwill, Edward A. Price, Dr. Thomas C. Stellwagen, Charles C. Connelly, J. Hampton Moore, and W. W. Smithers.

Two excellent papers were read before the organization and its friends during the past year, on June 7, 1895, one by Dr. Thomas C. Stellwagen, on "What Delaware Has Contributed to the Medical Profession," and the other by James B. Canby, on "The Delaware Boy in Commerce," which were directed to be published.

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Officers.

President, LUTHER MARTIN, JR.
 First Vice President, WILLIAM H. LACEY.
 Second Vice President, SUSSEX D. DAVIS.
 Treasurer, RICHARD FISHER.
 Secretary, FRANK B. STOCKLEY.
 Historian, NORRIS S. BARRATT.

Board of Governors.

W. W. SMITHERS,	JOHN H. LOFLAND,
WILLIAM T. TILDEN,	FRANK B. HAZEL,
JOHN L. CLAWSON,	FRANCIS H. HOFFECKER,
ALEX. P. COLESBERRY,	WILLIAM H. MARVILL,
WARREN HARPER.	

Committee on Speakers.

W. W. SMITHERS,
 W. H. LACEY,
 NORRIS S. BARRATT.

Committee on Banquet.

RICHARD FISHER,
 WILLIAM J. TILDEN,
 D. B. C. CATHERWOOD.

Committees.

Membership Committee.

NORRIS S. BARRATT, Chairman, 216 S. 3rd St. and Room 484, City Hall.
 DR. F. B. HAZEL, 841 North Broad Street.
 DR. FRANK FISHER, 1834 Arch Street.
 EDWARD C. MILLER, 1708 Spring Garden Street.
 CAPT. W. A. WEST, Walnut Lane and Morton Street, Germantown.
 C. C. HEISLER, 112 North Third Street.
 LOUIS DALMAS, 708 Walnut Street.
 CAPT. CHARLES MEGEE, 113 Walnut Street.
 WILLIAM E. WATERS, 119 North Fifth Street.

House Committee.

- WILLIAM H. LACEY, Chairman, 1900 Green Street.
WILLIAM W. SMITHERS, 723 Walnut Street.
WARREN HARPER, 125 South Third Street.
GEORGE O. SHAKESPEARE, 1409 Chestnut Street.
LOUIS B. BALDWIN, 205 Walnut Place.
DR. W. G. CHASE, 1537 Chestnut Street.
JOHN DIXON, 15 North Front Street.
DR. NAPOLEON HICKMAN, 326 South Sixteenth Street.
WILLIAM S. EMERSON, 111 South Eleventh Street.
JOSEPH P. TRUITT, 110 Oxford Street.

Entertainment Committee.

- RICHARD FISHER, Chairman, 408 Walnut Street.
WILLIAM T. TILDEN, 252 North Front Street.
JOHN L. CLAWSON, 45 South Second Street.
FRANCIS H. HOFFECKER, Wilmington, Del.
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, 1001 Chestnut Street.
WILLIAM T. WESTBROOK, JR., 1315 Spruce Street.
DR. THOMAS C. STELLWAGEN, 1323 Chestnut Street.

Art Committee.

- WILLIAM T. TILDEN, Chairman, 252 North Front Street.
RICHARD FISHER, 408 Walnut Street.
WILLIAM HENRY MARVILL, 515 Market Street.
ARTHUR S. CHANDLER, Bourse, Fifth Street.
JOHN H. LOFLAND, 147 South Fourth Street.
ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY, Fifth and Chestnut Streets.
SUSSEX D. DAVIS, 213 South Sixth Street.
HENRY A. INGRAM, 812 Girard Building.
NORRIS S. BARRATT, 216 South Third Street.
LEWIS F. CLAWSON, 45 South Second Street.
WILLIAM H. LACEY, 1900 Green Street.
D. B. C. CATHERWOOD, 50 South Front Street.
JAMES B. CANBY, 27 North Water Street.
CYRUS D. TATMAN, Forrest Building.
FRED. T. JONES, 543 Drexel Building.

Library Committee.

ALFRED N. CHANDLER, Chairman, Bourse, Fifth Street.

NORRIS S. BARRATT, 216 South Third Street.

JOSHUA PUSEY, 903 Walnut Street.

DR. THEOPHILUS PARVIN, 1626 Spruce Street.

DR. A. C. DEAKYNE, 916 Spruce Street.

AVERY D. HARRINGTON, 731 Walnut Street.

DR. R. WALTER STARR, 117 South Seventeenth Street.

EDWARD A. PRICE, Media, Penna.

DR. FRANK FISHER, 1834 Arch Street.

W. HORACE HEPBURN, 528 Walnut Street.

Press Committee.

JOHN H. LOFLAND, Chairman, 147 South Fourth Street.

ROBERT T. NOWLAND, N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Streets.

E. B. STAGGERS, 1126 Washington Avenue.

Treasury.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 30th, 1895.

To the Board of Governors of
The Sons of Delaware.

Gentlemen—Your Treasurer submits his Annual Report for the year 1895,
as follows:

Receipts.

From balance from account, Nov. 24, 1894,	\$ 177 33
" Initiations,	500 00
" Dues,	2,242 50
" Banquet, 1894,	509 10
" Art Committee,	118 00
" Entertainment Committee,	463 50
" Key fund, cigars, cards and earnings of pool table,	133 90
" Interest on deposit, Girard Trust Co.,	9 17
	\$4,153 50

Disbursements.

Paid rent,	\$1,650 00
" Through Art Committee,	130 00
" Through Entertainment Committee,	401 84
" Collation, January 26th, 1895,	96 75
" Music,	22 00
" Entertainment and collation, March 7th, 1895,	60 00
" Cigars,	43 05
" Cards,	4 00
" Postage,	71 94
" Room Supplies,	180 15
" Attendant,	168 00
" Newspapers, &c.,	27 23
" Printing,	260 42
" Stenographer, December 7th, 1894,	40 00
" Banquet, " "	537 10
" Keys,	7 50
" Fire Insurance,	11 25
" Repairs to pool table,	60 00
Balance on hand,	382 27
	\$4,153 50
Dues for the year 1895, unpaid,	167 50

RICHARD FISHER, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

Auditing Committee { WARREN HARPER,
JOHN H. LOFLAND,
GEO. O. SHAKESPERE.

Statement of Membership.

Whole number of members elected,	310
Number not qualified,	20
" resigned,	24
" suspended for non-payment of dues,	28
" died,	12
" in good standing,	226—310

Objects of the Organization.

1. To promote social intercourse among Delawareans by birth or ancestry, residing or located in the State of Pennsylvania and adjacent territory.

2. To tender hospitality and manifest friendship toward Delawareans when they may be temporarily sojourning in the City of Philadelphia.

3. To collect, preserve and disseminate information concerning the history, folk-lore and conditions of the people and relating to the institutions of the State of Delaware.

The annual meetings are held on the Seventh of December, that being the day on which Delaware set the bold and patriotic example for her sister colonies by being the first to ratify the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Terms of Membership.

Initiation fee,	\$ 10 00
Annual dues,	10 00
Life membership,	100 00

The qualifications for active membership shall be as follows :

The applicant must be above the age of twenty-one years. He must have been born in the State of Delaware, or he must have been born of parents or grandparents, one of whom was born in the State of Delaware,

or he must have been a resident of the State of Delaware for a continuous period of ten years, or possess such other qualifications as the Board of Governors shall deem within the scope and purpose of this organization.

Non-resident members shall be persons not residing or having a place of business within thirty miles of Philadelphia, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of active members, except the right to vote or hold office, and any member who removes his residence and place of business to a distance of at least thirty miles from Philadelphia, on written notice to the Treasurer, shall become a non-resident member. Non-resident members shall pay \$5 entrance fee and \$5 annually.

All applications for membership shall be upon a blank form to be prepared by the Historian, approved by the Board of Governors and furnished by the Secretary upon request of any member and which shall contain all such information as will indicate the eligibility of the applicant.

No application for membership shall be received without the recommendation of one member in good standing.

Address, FRANK B. STOCKLEY, Secretary,
No. 441 Chestnut Street.

Fourth Annual Meeting.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Sons of Delaware of Philadelphia, was held at the rooms of the organization Nos. 600-601-602 Betz Building, Philadelphia, on Saturday, December 7th, 1895, at 6 o'clock.

Dr. W. Joseph Hearn, President, in the Chair.

The President appointed judge and tellers to conduct

the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year. The election officers were duly sworn, performed their duties and made due report to the meeting.

The following gentlemen were declared to be unanimously elected to serve during the ensuing term:

President,	LUTHER MARTIN, JR.
First Vice President,	WILLIAM H. LACEY,
Second Vice President,	SUSSEX D. DAVIS,
Treasurer,	RICHARD FISHER,
Secretary,	FRANK B. STOCKLEY,
Historian,	NORRIS S. BARRATT.

Board of Governors.

DR. F. B. HAZEL,	WILLIAM W. SMITHERS,
WARREN HARPER,	ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY,
FRANCIS H. HOFFECKER,	WILLIAM T. TILDEN,
JOHN H. LOFLAND,	JOHN L. CLAWSON,
WILLIAM H. MARVILL.	

In response to repeated calls Mr. Luther Martin, Jr., the newly elected President, said:

I feel honored, yes, highly honored, at being elected as the President of the Sons of Delaware. I am glad—more than glad—that I came from the State that made the United States and gave us our flag. We have heard, on many occasions of our assembling together of Delaware and what she is and I have been asked the question on more than one occasion. What was the principal crop raised in Delaware, and my reply is that Delaware raises men. [Applause.] That is one of the grandest crops that she ever produced or ever will.

We have heard of the fathers and the Sons of Delaware, but little of the Mothers. I shall say something for the mothers. One of the greatest statesmen this country ever produced said that all he was he owed to his

mother. I think we can all say Amen to that. One of the greatest inventions of the day is due as much to a Delawarean if not more, than anyone else,—The control of electricity as a motive power. He, by his inventive genius has driven back the current to the electrical cradle and controlled it as the absolute servant of man. The mothers have done their part nobly, and well, and we cannot think, sirs, that the buckling on of the knight's armor by his lady's hand is a mere caprice of romantic, fashion. It is the type of an eternal truth that the soul's armor is never so well set to the heart unless a woman's hand has braced it, and it is only when she braces it loosely that the honor of manhood fails.

Delaware is small in territory or area, but she is even great, sirs, among the greatest.

The Treasurer's report was duly presented, read and ordered filed.

The Historian's report was duly presented, read and ordered filed.

The Art Committee's report was duly presented, read and ordered filed.

The following report of the Board of Governors was duly presented, read and ordered printed :

Philadelphia, Pa., November 30th, 1895.

The Sons of Delaware :

Gentlemen—The Board of Governors has very great pride in presenting its Fourth Annual Report. The year, just closing, has been eminently successful. At the close of last year we had two hundred and six members. Of this number twelve were liable to suspension, and were marked off the list at the beginning of this year, by reason of being "in arrears for more than one year's dues." So, our actual membership at the close of last year was One Hundred and Ninety-four. Fifty new members have enrolled and qualified, making our actual membership to-day, after deduction for suspensions, resignations and deaths, Two Hundred and Twenty-six; a net gain during the year of Thirty-two members. Our rooms have been largely used: during the winter months,

commencing with December, 1894, and including May, 1895, there was an average monthly attendance of from Three Hundred and Fifty to Four Hundred.

Special notice is due our Entertainment Committee, appointed early this year. Under its auspices we have had a number of well attended and thoroughly appreciated entertainments in the way of Musicales and informal dinners. These features of our organization are worthy the support of every member. They promote sociability among the members, and parties eligible to membership are brought in touch with us and interested and secured as members. At least thirty new members have joined this year through these highly interesting and enjoyable occasions.

We do not wish to overlook the continued efficiency of our "Art Committee." Its work has continued until our "Ladies' Reception Room" is a marvel of beauty. We wish here to emphasize the necessity of committee-work. The combined effort of many is always more effective than individual work.

We are approaching our Fourth Anniversary, which is to be celebrated in the usual way, by a banquet, and while we anticipate the usual good cheer which formerly has always characterized these family reunions, it is greatly to be regretted there will be vacant places heretofore occupied by those we felt happy to have with us, but who now are numbered with the honored dead.

Your President takes this opportunity to publicly congratulate the members, that the organization of The Sons of Delaware is no longer an experiment, but a magnificent success. With a large membership, comprising the names of a very great number of the most prominent citizens of this great Commonwealth, it is our accredited right to be ranked as one of the greatest patriotic bodies of this city.

As retiring President, I thank you most heartily for your warm, generous support during my administration. In receiving such hearty co-operation on the part of the members, I do not flatter myself so far as to take the credit thereof to myself, but I know it has been from a sense of duty you owe to the Society, and in supporting the Sons of Delaware you do honor to your native State, and in honoring Delaware, you honor yourself.

I shall soon cease to be your President, but that which binds us far more closely than a title, will not cease. My love, patriotism, friendship and my labor for the Society will continue.

Accompanying this report is our Treasurer's Annual Report. It speaks for itself and I am sure will interest and please all.

Yours, very sincerely,

W. JOSEPH HEARN,
President.

At seven o'clock p. m., the members and their friends proceeded to the banquet hall of the Union League Club House and sat down after Rev. Dr. Merritt Hulburd said grace.

The menu was as follows:

BLUE POINTS		
CONSOMME ROYAL		
BOILED SALMON	SAUCE HOLLANDAISE	
FILET DE BOEUF	MUSHROOM SAUCE	
PUNCH "A LA SHAKESPEARE"		
MALLARD DUCK	SARATOGA CHIPS	FRENCH PEAS
LETTUCE	FRENCH DRESSING	
ROQUEFORT AND DE BRIE CHEESE		
FANCY ICES	COFFEE	
CIGARS		

The tables were most tastefully arranged. At the largest one extending the length of the hall were seated the President and distinguished guests, and the four other tables at right angles joined it, appropriately lettered A, B, C and D made of roses.

President's Table.

Dr. W. JOSEPH HEARN.

Dr. Merritt Hulburd	Henry Tatnall
Rev. J. A. Lippincott	J. S. Hoffecker
Hon. J. S. Willis	R. L. Cooper, Jr.
Louis C. Vaudegrift	George W. Harper
Dr. Thos. C. Stellwagen	Col. Benjamin Nields
Dr. Thomas W. Buckingham	Frank H. Hoffecker
Joel J. Bailey	Victor B. Woolley
Heory C. Conrad	Justice Ignatius C. Grubb
Wm. Whiteman	Justice David T. Marvel
Right Rev. Leighton Coleman	Chief Justice Chas. B. Lore
I. Layton Register	Hon. Chas. H. Atkins
J. R. Keim	Hon. Robt. C. White
Wm. H. Marvel	Luther Martin, Jr.
Chas. E. Triedler	Dr. F. O. Shakespeare
Sussex D. Davis	Hon. George V. Massey

Table A.

	William McGonigal, Jr.
D. B. Martin	William W. Smithers
J. J. Martin	Daniel P. Bruner
C. T. Megee	W. McGonigal
Thos. J. Reynolds	T. Fernley Brooks
Dr. C. S. Hearn	William S. Wright
Dr. J. G. Stanton	Rev. C. W. Bickley
Thomas L. Flemming	Frank A. Dingee
A. K. Gregory	A. Colburn
R. W. McCaulley, Jr.	J. H. Kase
Thomas Harper	Francis Shunk Brown
James Barton Chauey	James G. Ramsdell
John J. Curley	R. W. Martin
Dr. E. S. Harrington	Mr. Powell
Captain W. A. West	W. E. Hunt
W. H. Lacey	Fred L. Jones
E. C. Davis	Cornelius Haney

A. P. McDowell

Table B.

Dr. C. P. Noble	James Pennewill
Dr. Frank Fisher	Dr. F. B. Hazel
Dr. Samuel Creadick	Robt. E. Granless
Avery D. Harrington	John B. Hazel
Dr. J. H. Clawson	C. C. Heisler
Louis B. Henry	E. W. Harrington
Dr. W. G. Chase	Warren Harper
Dr. J. M. Henry	John E. Tygert
Dr. W. V. Woods	H. K. Mulford
Dr. Clarence Fanes	W. E. Smith
Dr. Thomas O. Nock	C. S. Solomon
Lewis F. Clawson	Alfred N. Chandler
H. Pusey	Henry C. Bye
T. H. Hetherington	J. J. Martin, 3d
C. A. Ross	Dr. D. N. Conner
Mr. Flanagan	Chas. T. Schoen

Table C.

H. F. Hepburn	James. H. Canby
S. N. Winslow, Jr.	C. D. Senseman
R. Linwood Martin	W. S. Emerson
Luther Martin, 3d	James Pollock
Edward L. Martin	Joseph P. Truitt
Theodore. Cramp	Dr. Geo. W. Dame
Henry L. Townsend	W. E. Waters
D. B. C. Catherwood	J. Edward Challenger
Porter. F. Cope	John L. Clawson
Dr. L. Webster Fox	Charles Mortimore
Arthur M. Burton	J. H. Jefferis
Frank B. Stockley	Arthur H. Fisher
Ralph W. Fisher	Richard Fisher
Herbert P. Fisher	Prof. F. H. Robinson
Oliver N. Long	William H. Long
David C. Nimlet	Chas B. Adamson ✕

William T. Tilden

Table D.

Edward B. Staggers	Dr. W. G. A. Bonwill
Richard R. Miller	Dr. E. Laplace
Dr. C. H. Gilpin	Mahlon Bryan
R. T. Nowland	John Dixon
M. E. Walker	T. E. Young
A. M. Comegys	J. A. Colby
Dr. R. Walter Starr	W. T. Westbrook, Jr.
Edward C. Miller	Mr. Allmon
William H. Shoemaker	W. T. Westbrook
Norris S. Barratt	J. W. Wintrup
William C. Haddock	O. C. Purdy
Dr. E. J. Stout	A. F. Williamson
W. V. Sichel	Alfred L. Ward
Edward A. Price	W. C. Wilt

Table E.

Alexander P. Colesberry

Dr. L. Webster Fox

Joshua Pusey

John B. Stanhope

John H. Lofland

Dr. Phillip H. Marvel

Edward E. Turner

George P. Conner

H. S. Dennison

John P. Wilson

George B. Wells

John P. McColley,

J. P. Jefferson

Henry. Whiteley

W. G. Whiteley

Dr. J. G. Streets

Dr. Thos. H. Streets, U. S. A.

W. H. Hepburn

Harry Hickman

Henry A. Ingram

John Macdonald

P. B. West

Dr. Peter W. Tomlinson

Dr. Napoleon Hickman

J. C. Bradley

Chas. H. A. Esling

H. C. Manlove

Louis B. Baldwin

Chas. E. McInnes

The President read the following letter from Justice Marvel:

Chas. B. Lore, SUPERIOR COURT,
 Chief Justice. State of Delaware.
 Ignatius C. Grubb, }
 Charles M. Cullen, } Associates.
 David T. Marvel, }

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 6th, 1895.

Dr. W. Joseph Hearn,
 Pres. Sons of Delaware.

My Dear Sir:

I had anticipated much pleasure in dining with the "Sons of Delaware" on the evening of Saturday the 7th inst., but now find that it will be impossible for me to be present on that occasion.

I send by this mail four plates one containing the portraits of all the Ex-Chancellors, another all of the Ex-Chief Justices, another all the Ex-Associate Judges and another of all the members of the bench at present which you will please present to the society for me.

I feel that your organization is not only doing good service for the Delawareans now residing in Philadelphia, but also for those who still remain at home. The interest and love which you show for your native State stimulates state pride in our citizens and thereby contributes to encourage them to greater individual efforts to make for themselves a standing that may place them among the honored and patriotic citizens of our dear little State.

I deeply regret my inability to be present on the evening of the 7th inst.

Thanking the society for their very kind invitation I am

Very truly yours,

DAVID T. MARVEL.

ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY, ESQ.:

We are about to sing the song which you will find on the back of your menu cards, "Our Delaware," the music being the tune of "My Maryland."

I have been requested by the Banquet Committee to announce that the author or composer of the song is a Delawarean, a member of our Club—Mr. Joshua L. Pusey.

Poetry and song have ever been among the most highly honored attainments in the history of the world.

It was the utterance of a great poet that others might win the battles of a nation if he could write her songs.

Everybody knows that an army marches better to music than it does without it, and that a song has even made a nation. We all know that it was the songs of the Revolution that cheered the hearts of the heroes and carried the patriots of the Revolutionary War through that dark winter at Valley Forge and finally were sung at the surrender at Yorktown. We know that it was the *Marsaillaise* that made the republic of France. We know the German song, *Die Wacht am Rhein*, has made a united people of the Germans and all remember how at the siege of Lucknow when every heart beat with trembling at the knowledge of the danger that was before them exhausted and almost hopeless, when the bagpipes sounded away off in the distance to the tune of "The Campbells are coming," every English heart in that fortress knew that they had to persevere but a few moments and they would be victorious and free.

If a song has done this for a nation; if it has united peoples and made them strong and brave and kind, let us hope that this little song, dedicated to the Sons of Delaware, will unite us better than we have ever been before.

The song "Our Delaware" was then sung by the entire assembly, standing.

- 1.—Our little State of Delaware,
Delaware, our Delaware,
Now, brothers all, but none forbear,
Sing, "Delaware, our Delaware!"
Proud offspring of the azure bird,
With swelling tones our hearts be stirred,
And loud our praiseful song be heard:
"Delaware, our Delaware!"
- 2.—Our b'loved State of Delaware,
Delaware, our Delaware!
Can she be equalled anywhere?

Delaware, our Delaware !
 Fill high the cup with draught divine,
 Not potion brought from foreign clime—
 But deeply drink old Brandywine
 To Delaware, our Delaware !

3.—Our knightly State of Delaware,
 Delaware, our Delaware !
 Of courtly men and ladies fair
 Beyond compare,—our Delaware !
 Where love on beauty ever waits,
 Where brother-help ne'er hesitates—
 The diamond in the crown of States :
 Delaware, our Delaware !

4.—Our precious State of Delaware,
 Delaware, our Delaware !
 Her fields nor gold or silver bear,
 Delaware, our Delaware !
 But flower and peach and golden corn,
 O'erflowing Plenty's bounteous horn,
 Are jewels "to the manor born"
 In Delaware, our Delaware !

5.—Our glorious State of Delaware,
 Delaware, our Delaware !
 Of Rodney, Clayton, Bayard rare,
 Delaware, our Delaware !
 A land of true historic pride,
 A land where heroes lived and died,
 Their Country loved, her foes defied—
 Delaware, our Delaware.

6.—Our noble State of Delaware,
 Delaware, our Delaware !
 Our thoughts are ever turning there,
 To Delaware, dear Delaware !
 Where men are of heroic mold,
 Where duty lends—not sinful gold,
 Where mem'ries cluster round the old,
 In Delaware, our Delaware !

7.—Our little State of Delaware,
 Delaware, our Delaware !
 O God ! forever be thy care,
 Delaware, our Delaware !
 From good old Sussex' farthest lea,
 From bright Henlopen's sparkling sea,
 To th'arch of her north boundary,
 Delaware, our Delaware !

DR. FRANK FISHER: Mr. Chairman: The members of this Society have a sentiment deep in every breast that friends shall become as brothers. We have an

organization which cements us together as companions. We have upon the face of our menu cards the words of the song descriptive of the State of Delaware, which is dear to us all. We have various organizations which bring us socially together, and I believe that anything that we can do as a club affair will benefit the club and its different members. I therefore move you that the song "OUR DELAWARE" just sung—just participated in—shall be made the club song of the Sons of Delaware.

MR. RICHARD FISHER: I am very happy to second that motion.

The motion was carried.

In response to repeated calls for Mr. Fisher, the Treasurer of the Club, Mr. Richard Fisher said:

Gentlemen, I am a worker for the Sons of Delaware, but I am not a speaker. I feel very highly honored for the compliment that you pay me by calling me up. I supposed my first utterance would silence you. I desire to say, gentlemen, that so far as the Society of the Sons of Delaware is concerned, I am proud to be a member of that organization, and if ever any man had occasion to be proud of his place of birth, every Delawarean here tonight can rise to his feet and give three cheers for the State of Delaware. When we look into the faces of the men that are here—and I think ninety-nine per cent. of the men here are Delawareans—we have double reason to be proud of that organization, The Sons of Delaware. We are going ahead and by twelve months from this time, we hope to see you all here again. We expect, through the courtesy of our friends of the League to see you here

again and we hope to see you in greater numbers.

PRESIDENT DR. W. JOSEPH HEARN: The first thing this evening will be a New England Delawarean—I call on Rev. Dr. Merritt Hulburt to respond to the toast, “Delaware’s Religious Work.”

REV. MERRITT HULBURD: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have been a resident of the Diamond State too short a time to merit the distinction of being called a Delawarean; but long enough to make me appreciate it as a privilege, and this is a distinction, that I am called upon by this distinguished body to stand sponsor for my adopted State at this time. I am introduced by your honorable chairman as a New Englander, and having been born under the shadow of the Green Mountains in that State of our Union which was the first to be added to it after the immortal thirteen had formed their glorious compact and as a Yankee I may be expected to have learned something of that shrewdness for which my compatriots are celebrated, and to know a little about “nearness,” when I see it; but, gentlemen, I have yet to see the Sons of Delaware equaled for thrift; since they call a man off in the midst of his dinner and set him to talking to save their provision. [Laughter.] I think it is rather a grind on a man to make him stop eating while he talks, and at the same time to allow you to keep on in this aggravating fashion. Another difficulty is in the fact that I am in doubt as to whether I am being heard at all. This is my first essay in this magnificent hall, and I have a secret notion that it is magnificent for everything but its acoustics, and that a man looks better

than he sounds. [Laughter.] The truth of the business is, however, that good looks is not my strong point. [Laughter.] I would rather be heard than seen, since I have passed that period in life at which parents exhort us to be "seen and not heard." Therefore, before I say anything sensible, I would like to know whether I am being heard in the ends of the room. [Cries of "Yes, yes; go on."]

Provided then I can be heard while you are eating, and that is one satisfaction—you can't eat and talk at the same time, and I shall stand some show—I wish to say that I very greatly enjoy my introduction to this noble company of Sons of Delaware. Since seeing how numerous and how great these absentee Sons of Delaware are I have been congratulating the State and ourselves that so many of you went away. [Laughter.] If you had not gone some of us would not have been as great as we are; and if we all had been as great as we think we are, there would not have been room; for I have come to entertain such a notion of the average Delawarean as the redoubtable William Travers did of his friend, Lt. Gov. Dorsheimer, of New York. Riding with him on the Harlem road one day, Travers stopped at "Judge" Smith's road-house, leaving Mr. Dorsheimer in the wagon. "Judge," said Bill, "who is your big friend out there?" "Th-th-th'think he's b-b-b-big? Y-y-you ought to see how b-b-big he f-f-f-feels."

I have come to the conclusion after hearing Delawareans talk about themselves, and especially after hearing them sing about themselves as I have to-night, that the size of the State does not necessarily limit the size of their conceit, nor, on the other hand, does it influence the affection one entertains for it, unless indeed it may be said

that the love of locality and State pride is in inverse proportion to the size. Bantam roosters have a voice out of all proportion to their size; and the chickens of "The Old Blue Hen" have that peculiarity most faithfully reproduced. But, gentlemen, having seen you eat, I am now satisfied that there is one law of proportion which is well maintained: the crow and the crop are just about a balance for each other. [Laughter.]

It is, I believe, the impartial verdict of history that attachment to country, or patriotism, is not determined as to its degree by area, continental or insular. Greece and Rome peninsular both were at the zenith of patriotic pride before the thirst for conquest and colonization had come upon them; while it was of the capital of a land scarcely larger than our peninsula that its sacred poet sang, "If I forget thee, O, Jerusalem; let my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth." Great Britain is bigger, not greater, for the fact so often boasted, that the "Sun never sets on her dominions;" but it is England whose—

*"Red cross banner floats in pride,
O'er many a castled crag, and o'er an isle
Fondled by the encircling sea."*

So that, you are logically, historically justified in your undoubted devotion to our little State: for beyond the matter of area we have nothing which need make us defer to any.

But I am called upon specifically—and I have been talking very generally—to speak of the Religious Work of the State. The President-elect, has most felicitously alluded to our State as congratulating itself most of all on the men we raise; and I think I may safely say that it is to this product that the religious work addresses itself and

to which it most contributes. While it would ill become me or any one, to claim a superlative amount of religion for the state: since that is not a thing that can be tabulated, we may and do claim that in the matter of institutions and appliances we are not a whit behind any: and having all the denominations represented; and indeed, there and elsewhere the number of church organizations is often in inverse ratio to the size of the locality and its religious needs. So while we do not brag of our religion, we do claim that we have as many denominations to the square inch as anywhere. In order not to be behind any, we have just invented a new one—the Single Tax Church—and we know that it is a religious organization, for our municipal authorities have, at least impliedly, declared it to be such, and it holds its services every Sunday night in several of our towns and villages.

Then we have our sub-divisions, and each denomination has its sects. I suppose my good friend Bishop Coleman down there will tell you that we have only one kind of Protestant Episcopalians and knows nothing of the High, Low and Broad Church divisions; but if that is so, it is because of the influence of his personality, and his adroit management of his diocese, so that the Episcopalians of that region are, at least in his estimation, neither high, low nor broad, but just about right. [Bishop Coleman: "That's right."] Dr. Hulburd: Yes, and as I was about to say the Bishop well represents the broad church in one sense, and if he is able to amplify and exalt all churchmen to his dimensions, they will be all right: for if the indomitable perseverance which reaches the point almost of what in politics is called pernicious activity, which characterizes him is carried and communicated to his denomination the rest will have to look to their laurels,

but if any man can beat me in zeal, devotion and consecrated service to the church of his choice, that is the misfortune of mine, and not the fault of his.

But after that, we have all kinds of Methodists—seven in all I believe; all kinds of Presbyterians; all kinds of Baptists, and in fact all that's going; and about one in four of our population is at least nominally, a member of some religious organization. Despite the fact of our denominational distinctions and differences, I think we may claim that we live amicably, and that the spirit of fraternization is as powerful there as elsewhere: we certainly get on full as well as the political parties and factions do; and the progresses achieved already are I am sure gratifying to us all.

(Dr. Hearn whispers a few words to Dr. Hulburd.)

Dr. Hulburd: Now this is too bad, the very men who set me going, now say there is another course coming in and want me to stop. I am willing if they will let me resume eating too.

Dr. Hearn: We don't want to miss this speech, let us wait until this movement of the dishes ceases.

Dr. Hulburd: O, never mind, I am a traveling preacher and can preach to a traveling congregation. [Laughter and applause.]

I have referred to the relations of the Church to the State: the framer of our constitution sought to guard those relations very carefully, so that there should not be any interference of the one with the other. But we have this strange anomaly: while by the terms of the constitution my friend Mr. Willis could not hold the smallest State office, he holds and worthily fills that of representative in the National Congress, and I am equally sure that he will

honor the office which he holds and the profession to which he belongs. Another anomaly: ours is, I believe the only State in the Union which grants appropriations to institutions distinctively denominational and sectarian. A gentleman who had been nominated for the office of State Senator was approached one day by another to learn how he was disposed toward certain temperance legislation; and while reserving his opinion in that matter, he said: "I am ready to vote the last dollar for that noble American institution the Sunday school." Strange as it may appear, it is yet true that our legislature make an annual appropriation for the support of Sunday schools; and I wish to repudiate as utterly un-American and as wrong in principle this whole matter of sectarian appropriations by the state or nation. Speaking for myself, if not for my denomination, I am ready to join you in a crusade against it: for a religious institution that cannot stand without being propped up by the state deserves to die, [applause] and I am ready if called on to officiate at its obsequies, and my text shall not be: "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

The denomination of which I am a minister, was the first Episcopally organized American Church, and at time of its organization one-half of its membership was resident within a radius of one hundred miles of our State capitol. Among these were very many men of reputation and position in the State and nation, and the denomination has scarcely ever been without a representative in one or both houses of Congress from the State. It includes in its various branches, and of both white and colored the largest proportion of the church membership of the State, and has a history of loyalty and patriotism of which it need not be ashamed. Characteristically

intense, we find him ardent in all his relations. A story is told of one who had backslidden, and when he was reclaimed he made a thorough confession of his doings. He said: "I acknowledge that I've been a mis'ble sinner; I've lied and cussed; I've cheated measurin' oysters; I've sold alewives for herrin' and—boo, hoo, last fall I voted the Dimmecratic ticket." Another of different political proclivities rejoiced that they had a new Church, fifty square members and "not one dirty black Republican in the lot."

But while this might lead you to think that we had too much politics in our religion; there is little fear that we shall have too much religion in our politics. I have no evil report to bring; on the other hand I believe we are seeing a growth of intelligence and piety; that our communities are being pervaded with a spirit of progress, philanthropy and a better civilization; and still I am convinced, and we may admit it here in the privacy of this State gathering, there is room for improvement in which the Church must do its share. Our people in some parts of the State need education along the line of political purification and the purity and responsibility of the ballot. Unless they have been grossly belied, there are parts of the commonwealth in which the purse is a factor of elections more powerful than principle. We need to educate our people up to the idea that there is no greater crime against popular government than the corruption of the ballot. I am in favor of a law which shall make the penalty of bribery fall on the briber most heavily; and that for two reasons, first, that he is the more intelligent usually and therefore the greater criminal, and second, that in that case it is the more easily proven; and then whatever other penalty attached to it, it should forever

render him incapable of holding office or exercising the franchise.

I give you fair notice, gentlemen, that a better day is dawning, and it will be found that if any man attempt to debauch the State because it is small, he will find it is expensive, and probably, unprofitable. [Applause.]

But I will not stand longer between you and the bill of fare, especially that one in the feast of reason which is to follow. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. Gregory sang two selections, "The Song That Reached My Heart," "Plain Molly O."

DR. HEARN: The next toast, "The State of Delaware," is a toast that is dear to our hearts. It is said the representative in Congress represents the people. We have with us the representative of the people, the Hon. J. S. Willis:

"The State of Delaware."

HON. J. S. WILLIS said,

Sons of Delaware:

It would not do for me to say other than that I enjoy the privilege of dealing with this topic to-night, and yet I must confess to you that it is a cud that has been often chewed since this Society was organized. But I don't know that it has lost anything. It reminds me of some of that cow-grass beef we have down in the Southern part of the State—the more you chew on it the bigger it gets. [Cries of "louder."] You have to wait till I get into Thirtieth and then I let fly. [Laughter.]

Now, how to begin is the question, but I may premise by saying that Delaware is a good place to live in. I

don't know what you may think about it; you have not demonstrated that truth as lying fast and hard in your own minds. But I think that Delaware is a good place to live in for several reasons: Its air is health giving, and its water is free from microbes [laughter] and vigorous manhood and happy old age are among the inestimable blessings and inheritances of its people. It is a good place to live in because it is beautiful for situation, without mountains or canyons or cataracts, yet rich in landscapes nevertheless, and charming in climate. Its bosom is washed by the noble river and magnificent bay and its feet are bathed in the ocean. The thrush sings in its meadows, the mocking bird in its forests and the starling on its marshes. It is free from deadly and poisonous insects, tarantulas, centipedes. Nowhere does the poisonous scorpion gather death around and the death-bell of the rattlesnake is never heard in its vast places. There are no ravenous beasts there larger than the classic fox and the immortal coon. Thanksgiving turkey abounds there and every darkey can have his Christmas 'possum. It is a good place to live in. Hospitality is one of its cardinal virtues. [Cries of "That's so."] Yes, it is so. It is good in New Castle, better in Kent and the best of all in old Sussex. [Applause.] It is a hospitality that is honest and virile; it does not "speed the parting guest and with its arms outstretched as it would fly, grasp in the comer;" no, no, around its firesides the guest cannot come too often nor stay too long. Robert Burns was once in the Highlands of Scotland, and he was treated so well that he left the following little stanza on his bureau the next morning when he departed:

"When death's dark stream I ferry o'er
A time that surely shall come,
In Heaven itself I'll ask no more,
Than just a Highland welcome."

If it had been in Delaware he would have put the word Delaware in place of Highland. [Applause.] Delaware is a good place to raise children. [Laughter.] And this brilliant and intelligent company makes full proof of that proposition. Its sons dot this vast country in every State and nearly all the territories from ocean to ocean. If you climb to Pike's Peak you will very likely find the evidence of the foot-prints of a Delawarean. If you will go to Mount St. Elias or along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico or to the Golden Gate—anywhere and everywhere this little seabound land of hospitality and patriotism, of manly honesty and trust, has scattered its seed like the thistle, armed for the winged wind to dart it everywhere and always. [Applause.] These Sons of Delaware have given dignity to the navy, made splendid records in the army, shone resplendent in the halls of state, the courts of justice, and in all the departments of business enterprise. I need not name them. Other gentlemen who have toasts of another shape will perhaps do that. History has named them and will ever name them. Their record is immortal, their fame continental.

Delaware is pre-eminent in some respects: She made the first—or was the first permanent European settlement in the Middle States, had the first church, the first court house, the first court of justice, the first fort; raised the first flag, had the first battle that was fought among Europeans at Cooch's Bridge, was the first, as you have heard a thousand times to adopt the Constitution. She was the first, and I am proud to know it, that made pro-

vision for the funding of the national debt incurred by the Revolutionary War. And, Mr. President, what will never detract a particle from the glory she will have in coming time, is, she and her people were first to organize a great mass meeting and express sympathy and extend the hand of fraternity to the people of the "Gem of the Antilles," that under the tyranny of a Spanish yoke hate despotism and sigh for liberty. [Great applause.] When Columbus sent the first governor to Cuba long centuries ago—in 1511 I believe it was—Spanish oppression commenced, even with the natives of that isle, until the old chief, Hatuei, under the torturing cruelties of that hated Spaniard, Diego Velasquez, said: "If there are Spaniards in Heaven, I prefer to go to hell."

In 1812 a Constitution was devised for the Spanish provinces at home and beyond the sea, but it never reached them. That despotic old Bourbon, Ferdinand VII, coming to the family throne, threw the Constitution into the waste basket and Cuba was still in chains. An attempt was made to revive it in 1836 by the Cortes. It was applied to the home provinces but to the ultramarine provinces it was denied. And there they are to-day, repressed in liberty, circumscribed in educational privileges, robbed of their revenues, made the plaything of petty tyranny, trodden under the foot of despotism; and they have cried to us for sympathy, if not for help in this day of their extremity, and Delaware has heard them and heard them first. [Applause.] From 1868 until 1878 they waged war against the Spanish throne and were finally appeased by dastardly promises that were never kept. And Delaware has been made acquainted with the fact and remembers it.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, wherever the spirit of

oppression puts it foot upon the spirit of liberty, a Delawarean protests and rebels against it [applause] and these people of Cuba, although they were appeased for the moment, they are arrayed in rebellion again against the Spanish power, and Delaware sympathizes with them. At a great mass meeting at the Opera House in the City of Wilmington early in the autumn they passed a series of resolutions and as a result of that meeting a petition was gotten up to the House of Representatives containing nearly one thousand names, and it has been sent to me and it will be brought before the House of Representatives at a very early day, and if some one else does not offer a resolution embodying the ideas that it contains; I shall do it myself. But I have no doubt it will be offered probably by very many gentlemen, and here's one hand, which, if it is not paralyzed, will go up in its favor. I am glad that the people of Delaware have taken the lead in this as well as in a great many other events and circumstances that have added glory and respect and dignity to the Delaware name.

It has been said that Delaware is small; that has been referred to to-night. The facetious Ingersoll says that it has three counties at low water, and one county at high water. I live in the centre county and I suppose that in an ordinary tide at any time I would be likely to get my feet wet. [Applause.] But the Wise Man in the Good Book tells that we are not to despise the day of small things, and behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth. A small wharf rat will cut through a dam in a single night and flood the country. You know that a bubble of air at the bottom of the sea carried down by a sinking ship or drowning crew will ultimately seek the surface and leaping from the embrace of waters, will make

itself felt on the circumambient air; that a little spark of fire at the base of a mountain will in the development of its incipient wrath, climb until with howl and hiss and deafening roar it pours itself furiously over the earth and paints its terrors on the sky. And we are not to despise the day of small things. It was a very small country that produced that Spartan, and the President newly elected, has very appropriately referred to that idea in his remarks as to the crop of Delaware—who when asked what Sparta produced, answered “Lacedemonia produces men.” And Delaware produces men. The little country of Palestine produced prophets, and I don’t know but Delaware has done a like thing in some directions. It has produced as great men as Sparta, if not as great prophets as Palestine, and I have no doubt that emanations of glory, respectability and dignity will ever attend her statesmen, her heroes and her business men in all the affairs in which it may be their privilege and honor to engage.

And, Mr. Chairman, I think that it is very much in keeping with the antecedents and life and history of Delaware that she should manifest this patriotic, this large hearted and this manly spirit which she has done. Her origin and baptism came from sources that would communicate such result. Peter Minuit originally formed in the city of Wesel, in the Duchy of Cleves, the acquaintance of the men descended from those old French Huguenots, who had fought against religious oppression and kingly tyranny for generations, imbibing the spirit of William the Silent, that man whose utterances James Madison cited in the construction of the American Constitution, and of that other great man Gustavus Adolphus; and baptized by the spirit and energy which characterized those great men and their progenitors, Delaware keeps

her place in the front rank of liberty. The men that settled Delaware brought the same vestal fire of human justice, human patriotism and human enlargement with them, and it is perfectly in keeping with the organization of the State, the history of her communities and the character of her men.

I thank you for having heard me thus briefly on this very important, and to you no doubt very interesting subject, and if it were not for a bad cold I have, no doubt I would feel like consuming all the rest of the time that belongs to other speakers. But as that is the case, I will beg to be excused. [Applause.]

DR. HEARN: Delaware, like Greece, was a small State, but Greece delighted to worship her heroes. So does Delaware. The toast, "The Military Heroes of Delaware," will be responded to by that rising young lawyer from Sussex County, the Hon. Robert C. White, the new Attorney-General of the State.

"The Military Heroes of Delaware."

HON. ROBERT C. WHITE.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

Did you know of one peculiar characteristic of mine, you certainly would not have called upon me to respond to the toast "The Military Heroes of Delaware." If there is anything that I am afraid of and that I abhor, it is a gun or anything that pertains to warfare. And indeed, the sight of blue clothes even excites my fear to-day. I became very much frightened when I was a little boy, and I have never recovered from that fright.

But, as your president has said, we all admire heroism. While Delaware has always been noted for her

statesmanship, and I have no doubt that she always will be, yet she never has reached that height in martial things that she has in statesmanship. And if I were called upon to respond to the toast of famous heroes of Delaware, using the word "famous" in its limited sense, perhaps it would be a dry subject. But I am not confined to that. The toast is "The Military Heroes of Delaware."

Now, as I have said in military affairs, Delaware has never attained to that distinction that she has in statesmanship; and it must be so. Delaware genius is of a high order, it is never called into requisition or is never disclosed by chance or by trivial circumstances. War necessarily must be, and happily so too, of a short duration and therefore Delaware genius has not the opportunity to develop, as in other things—has not the time to rise. And while I would not in the least detract from the fame which has been gained by the sons of other states, which they so bravely won and so justly wear, I say that their fame is due to two things, first, natural genius, and secondly, natural genius combined with fortuitous circumstances. Our military heroes of Delaware, while they have had the genius they have never had the opportunities by which this combination may produce these distinctions of immortal fame. But, there is much military heroism that has never found a place in history. There is a good deal of military heroism that comes down to us by tradition, a great deal of it that we know from observation—as a number of the older ones, and even some of the younger ones might bear witness. There are many instances of true heroism and true patriotism, because there were circumstances where the most magnificent exhibition of heroism that were ever recorded found their place right in Sussex County, in the State of Delaware. Now,

there are two things which probably would prompt men to become famous: One would be a desire for fame simply; another would be—and that is far preferable and more commendable—true patriotism and love of home and country. The latter is the sort of patriotism and the sort of heroism that has always characterized the Sons of Delaware. I have in my mind an incident which has been handed down to me by tradition, where a brother with a family of little children and a wife was drafted into service, and he had an elder brother who had no family, and the elder brother said to the younger, “My brother, you have a family and children; you cannot afford to leave your family and your children; therefore I will go as a substitute for you, and not charge you a cent.” Now that is an instance of true heroism and of true patriotism. It was not a desire for fame that moved him; it was the love of his country and the love of that home, the love of his brother which prompted him to that act of heroism and of patriotism. Another instance to illustrate: Only a few years ago—this is tradition, but it simply illustrates the sort of heroism that has characterized Delaware’s sons—there was an English ship anchored in the Breakwater. The crew came ashore and became very hilarious, riding up and down the streets of Lewes. They were arrested for disorderly conduct, and were taken before the alderman of the town and were fined. They became very indignant that Englishmen should be arrested for riding in a street. “Why,” said one of them, “I could take half a dozen Englishmen and could whip the whole town.” There was an old veteran of the War of 1812 standing by and he listened to the boasting of the sailor, and after awhile replied, “Why, sir, I remember very distinctly an occasion in 1812 when an

entire British fleet made the attempt and signally failed."

Now, these are simple illustrations. We know nothing of the many acts of heroism that took place in the War of 1812, when that little town was exposed to British fire, what heroism and how much patriotism it must have required to repel that fire. Yet they did it. History does not record any act—any individual acts—simply in a general way we know that they did accomplish it, small band as they were; and to-day lying upon the banks of Lewes Creek are the three large cannon by which they repelled that attack.

Now, as I said, there are not many in the State of Delaware who attain to distinction as military heroes. There are some of them, and I turn you with pride to Haslett, Kirkwood, Smith, Torbert, Massey, and Nields, and while they have not reached that fame now that is theirs, and should be theirs, and which should be recorded on the pages of history in black letters, yet I have no doubt, that in that great day when true heroism and true patriotism shall be measured by a correct standard, the epaulets and plumes on Delaware's sons will shine as brightly and wave as proudly as any from anywhere in these United States. [Applause.]

Mr. Gregory sang two selections: "Three Wishes," "Sailor's Song."

DR. HEARN: Among the early settlers in Delaware were the Vandegrifts. We have with us to-night to represent them Hon. Lewis C. Vandegrift, United States District Attorney, a representative of the family. Mr. Vandegrift was born very near the spot where Commodore Macdonough first saw the light of day. It is

therefore fitting that he should respond to the toast "The Naval Heroes of Delaware."

"The Naval Heroes of Delaware"

HON. LEWIS C. VANDEGRIFT said,

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I do not know whether in the condition of my voice to-night I can reach you all or not, but in so far as I indulge myself in the pleasure of standing here and speak to you of the Naval Heroes of the State that gave us birth, I feel that I shall have the sympathy of the men who are around me. [Cries of "Yes," "Hear."]

The two Delaware men who stand out conspicuously as Naval Heroes were born within a very few miles of each other. I refer especially to Commodore Jacob Jones and Commodore Thomas Macdonough as the two men of Delaware whose names will always be immortal on the pages of history. Commodore Jones was born near Smyrna, in March of 1768, and was left an orphan at four years of age. He studied medicine, graduated in this city at the University of Pennsylvania, and therefore obtained the advantages to which so many of those I see around me can testify. He had not perhaps in those days many of the advantages which the men of to-day enjoy, but the same spirit of bravery and of determination to do anything that was before him inspired him as inspires the sons of this great University to-day. His medical preceptor was Dr. James Sykes of Dover. It was not, however, in his temperament to lead a life that confined him entirely to a routine of study. He wanted more publicity, more activity; so we find him before he is thirty years of age appointed by Governor Joshua Clayton, Clerk of the old Supreme Court of the State of Delaware. We find that even this

public position did not satisfy the ambition of Jacob Jones, so at thirty he entered the navy and from thence forward he seems to have met the requirements the hour demanded.

Close by him, within fifteen or twenty miles, was born that other man whose name will always be immortal so long as the waves of Champlain flow. Macdonough [Applause] born at the little place that now bears his name, in 1783, he is said to have caught the soldier's flame from his brother James Macdonough. James was upon the "Constellation" with Commodore Truxton when the battle with the "Insurgent" was fought and won. He was one of the only three men on that ship who suffered at the hands of the enemy before the enemy succumbed. In that battle he lost a leg. Coming home, he found his brother Thomas a mere clerk at a country grocery store at the then Crossroads village of Middletown. Soon afterwards Thomas Macdonough and Jacob Jones must have been companions on the ill-fated "Philadelphia" as she sailed for Tripoli. These two young men from a common home must often have discussed the little State that we all love and to whose fair name they afterwards lent such lustre. Fortunately for Macdonough he was left on naval duty at Gibraltar. Jones went on with the ship. You know how in the harbor of Tripoli the "Philadelphia" ran upon a rock, was taken by the enemy and all on board imprisoned, among them Jones, whose term of imprisonment was at least twenty months. The absence of Macdonough saved him from imprisonment and also saved him for Decatur who, when he came along by Gibraltar, took Macdonough on to Tripoli and had his assistance the night he and his adventurous associates blew up the "Philadelphia," rather than that she should remain in the hands of the enemy or be used

for any other purpose than the best interest of the Government that sent her there. You will recollect how Commodore Preble with much reluctance, after notifying Decatur and the seventy volunteers, among whom was Macdonough, of the danger of their enterprise, finally gave his consent and permitted them to attempt this most perilous adventure. You know how successfully it was carried out. How that little band of seventy men went by night into the very harbor of Tripoli, and threading their way among the gunboats and ships of the enemy, boarded the "Philadelphia" and succeeded in taking possession of her, before those in charge realized the situation. Once in possession, they quickly set the train that was to blow that great ship to pieces, lighted the fuse, and eventually reached their own ship in safety. That was one of the most perilous adventures ever carried to a successful termination by American naval officers and American seamen. [Applause.] For Macdonough's bravery on that occasion he was soon afterwards promoted, and Jones having in a short time been exchanged was also promoted. From this time on Macdonough's advancement was rapid. If he had been slain that night we may well hesitate to speculate as to what at a later day the result would have been on Lake Champlain. Would the "Saratoga" have then been commanded by a man who when one side of his ship was shattered and totally incapable of firing, would have swung the other side to the enemy and said, "Boys, let them have shot and shell from the good side awhile."

Would any other man than Macdonough have thought of this? And it was this that won the battle on Lake Champlain. It may have been that the rooster which flew from its confinement when released by a shell

—the chanticleer that in its excitement crowed upon the rail in the heat of battle, inspired the soldiers to renewed efforts; but my friends, there was also in command of that vessel, a man who never gave up, who preferred to die in the discharge of his duty before he would say "I surrender." If we had had any other man in charge of that squadron on Lake Champlain on that night would we to-day be living under the government of the free and the brave? There is here an opportunity to speculate as to the future of this Government, had that battle resulted in a victory for the British rather than for the Americans. The swinging around of Macdonough's flagship was the distinguished feature of the battle of Lake Champlain.

And the battle that has brought Jacob Jones into such great notoriety has also its distinguishing feature. That battle was between the "Wasp" commanded by Jones and His British Majesty's brig "Frolic." The key-note of Jones' success lay in the fact that he shot high (as all Delawareans do) and directed his men to fire on the "Frolic" when she was on the crest of the wave, while the "Frolic" fired on the "Wasp" when the latter was in the trough of the sea. The difference in results was that the hull of the "Frolic" was riddled with bullets and only the spars of the "Wasp" were carried away.

But we need not confine ourselves to Commodore Jones and Commodore Macdonough. We can approach nearer our own times and many familiar names confront us, such as those of Admiral S. F. du Pont, [Applause] Gillis, Nones, Steel, Davis, and again in earlier days, Bush, Bayard, Dill, Tatnall, Rodgers, Reed, all of them noble heroes from the Revolutionary War, the war of '12, the Mexican War, through the Civil War. Let any other

State show proportionately so bright a galaxy of Naval Heroes as Delaware!

There was a little book published in 1831 in Boston under the title of "American Naval Heroes" and there was a tablet on the first page of that book upon which were inscribed the names of nine Naval Heroes. Out of those nine names two were those of Delaware's sons, by far in excess of her proportion. [Applause.]

Out of three names there inscribed, entitled to immortality, two at least belonged to Delaware—two-thirds of the United States when it is a question of ability and grit. [Applause.] It is not merely the territory that makes men. A man, if he be a man, can stand upon a foot of square ground as well as upon a thousand square. And so, all over this land, in whatever position you find men you will find the sons of Delaware for some reason high on the roll of courage and honor. It may be that her sons are broadened by the great river and bay that washes her shores. It may be that they are made greater by the broad ocean that lies at her feet, or that the great powers of nature within whose grasp they live so continuously, make them capable of always rising to the occasion. But true it is that for some reason whether on land or on sea, in the halls of Congress, or in the less exciting avocations of life, we find the Blue Hen's Chickens close to the front. [Applause.]

Take the instance which occurred last summer, of a ship about to sink in the British channel, whom did they call upon from amongst all the three hundred people on that sinking steamer to thank the captain for his care, his diligence, his bravery? Why, my friends, upon a man from Delaware, the Rev. Mr. Moore. From what part of Delaware did this man come? Not from Sussex, not

from Kent, not from upper New Castle, but from St. Georges hundred—I am almost persuaded to say, the garden spot of the universe. [Applause.]

If you want Naval Heroes, if you want people to thank Naval Heroes, if you want Statesmen, if you want Governors, if you want officers, if you want office-holders, look to St. Georges hundred. [Laughter and applause.]

But, my friends, there were Naval Heroes in Delaware before there was anything else on this part of the earth except Indians. [Laughter.] This is a fact and I can demonstrate it. In 1655 the greatest naval squadron that had up to that time or for many days or years afterwards reached the Atlantic coast or continent, sailed into the Delaware Bay under that old Dutchman Peter Stuyvesant. He came there with seven ships and about six or seven hundred men and he brought his squadron to anchor and in fighting trim before the fort then upon the site of the present city of New Castle. With a prudence, tact and quietness that New Castle has thus far not overcome [Laughter] it was decided to capitulate without having any firing of guns or martial array. As a result word was sent to Stuyvesant "Come in and we will move out," and the Dutch took possession without a shot being fired or a sword drawn. This sagacious Dutchman profited much by the prudence which had been displayed at Fort Cassimer, which he afterwards called New Amstel—for within ten years the English martialled their array before New Amstel and he thought it prudent to do exactly as his predecessor, the Swedes, had done. So that we have had at New Castle two naval battles, and heroes indeed were they who could win battles without firing a gun or losing a man. Has anything like that

been done since? Not that any of us have heard of.
[Laughter.]

There are many other, to me, interesting incidents connected with the Naval Heroes of Delaware, but, my friends, I am compelled to remember that there are others to follow me to-night whom we shall all be delighted to hear, and, therefore, having, as I feel, already trespassed too long upon your kind attention, I will say adieu.
[Applause.]

DR. HEARN: "Delaware's Quaker Neighbors." That toast will be repended to by a gentleman who is an idol of Delawareans. He has placed almost every Delawarean and many Pennsylvanians, at least so many of them as attended the World's Columbian Exposition, under obligations to him during the Exposition. The Hon. George V. Massey.

HON. GEORGE V. MASSEY said:

Mr. President and Sons of Delaware, and when I have indulged in that appellation I need not say "Gentlemen" for that follows as a matter of course, I should be singularly oblivious to the clear mandate of propriety in the situation if I failed properly to acknowledge the conspicuous compliment that your Chairman has paid me in his wealth of introduction, which I must concede I scarcely deserve. So that I beg you will make some allowance from that exuberance that comes from partiality and discount it accordingly.

Only lately transplanted from the soil we love so well and scarcely yet having composed myself within the commonwealth wherein I am privileged to have a citizenship by birth, I am scarcely adequate to respond to the

sentiment involved in a toast that is so comprehensive and that is practically so exhaustless. "Delaware's Quaker Neighbors," I am admonished is to be the subject of the discourse to which I am to address myself. Why, it would take volumes properly to pay that tribute which is the rightful and just due of Delaware's Quaker Neighbors. But with that modesty that becomes all Delawareans [laughter] it is not unimportant that we should advise our neighbors that but for the fact that a gateway was furnished, to that apostle and disciple of Quaker principles and Quaker doctrines, by his advent into the State of Pennsylvania, through the port of Newcastle, he might never have reached Pennsylvania at all. [Laughter.] So it is that this distinguished citizen, this pioneer of great principles, this man who stands out in all the history of this great government as one of its signally important figures found his way into what is now the location of this marvelous city of Brotherly Love through the ancient port of New Castle, which, with all the quietude that still attaches to it, nevertheless had its significance in being the highway through which William Penn entered into the wooded domain that has come to him under the grant of the Duke of York.

Quaker character is involved in this sentiment to which I am asked to respond. What a vast and illimitable subject is presented. How utterly futile and inadequate would be any desultory attempt to pay that tribute which is its due. I undertake to say without fear of successful contradiction, Mr. Chairman, that there were two advents on this continent of two diverse and differential representatives of emigrants, who have cut a larger figure, without minimizing others, in all that pertains to our

national history, than all the rest combined. I allude to the advent of the Pilgrims and to the advent of the Quaker. Each in their sphere, disagreeing as they were, nevertheless had a one common principle that was with them a fundamental inspiration to every occasion, and that was they were all alike seeking an asylum for the enjoyment of that civil liberty which finds its crystallization in our form of government and to which their characters and impress so largely contributed.

To speak of Delaware's Quaker neighbors, Mr. Chairman, is to embark upon the history of the country. To speak of Delaware's Quaker Neighbors but reminds me and admonishes me that Delaware's Quaker Neighbors so distributed themselves that we got a very large proportion in the State of Delaware, that we got a proportion that contributed to our citizenship and to our State that has made it what we are proud it is and claim it to be.

William Penn, and all Pennsylvanians rightfully worship at his shrine, William Penn, coming under the same inspiration and for the same purposes, and goaded on by the same desire as inspired the Pilgrims who landed on the Rock at Plymouth, was the representative of a great idea and a great principle. Did you ever think of what might well be regarded as one of the marvellous features of contribution which the principles of Quakers as they found their realization and exemplification in the speeches and writings of Penn amount to, to American citizenship? When Penn wrote the Constitution of the proprietaries of Western New Jersey, describing that great marvelous production of his, he refers to it in these significant words:

"We have so written as that the people shall not be

bred into subjection against their wills because we have placed the power in the people." "The power in the people." That is the sum total of Republican Government. It is the sum total of our scheme of government and governmental policy. It is the foundation, the corner stone upon which this marvelous governmental structure arises and crystalized into expression long before it had taken shape in our organic law or even found clear or crystalized utterance, we find it manifest, running from beginning to end through that marvelous production of Penn's. So that we find as a fact in coming up to this marvelous progress that we have made all along the line of history, there is the clear mark and impress of the character and characteristics of the people called Friends. And underlying it all, and as the foundation of its creation and motive for it all, you find condensed in that creed which was their cornerstone, and that creed when exemplified in all the vast experience of humanity bringing this marvelous result, love mercy, deal justly and walk humbly before God, and when that shall have been realized in human experience, and when we shall have come up to the full measure and fruition of all that implies, whether in government, in state, in domestic relation, whether in social station or in business enterprise, you have reached the acme and the climax which shall bring into all relations that ideal element that can only exist upon principles that are themselves eternal and enduring. [Applause.]

All along the pages of the nation's history you find the impress and revelation of the character and principles and characteristics of the Friends. They were people of peace. They were opposed to war, favorable to arbitration, and while they were so peaceable, it didn't do to

press them too far, because when you have driven them up to a certain point, while they may say they would not fight, they would be careful to contribute the munitions which would enable somebody else to do so and bring the result. And it may not be inappropriate at this time to refer in this presence to a single incident, an incident that will figure in future history, the interest of which will be extended when the future history comes to be written. But away up here in the heart of Pennsylvania in the dark days of the rebellion, when during that Civil War we had come to a point when everything seemed to be hanging in the balance, and men held their breaths and hesitated in fear, and dreaded what the day would bring forth, came the Battle of Gettysburg, and that was the turning point of the Civil War. What brought it about? Oh, it is said, that by reason of strategic advantage, and genius, the battle was forced at a point where we had large advantages in situation. But now, after the event, when the records are open, when opportunity is offered to inspect the book that was before sealed, it turns out that the programme of that great general of the Confederacy was to divide the army of the North on the march, and separate it and prevent its moving toward a common centre, so that with that division they could be fought successively in divided sections. His cavalry general commanding the cavalry corps, J. B. Stewart, was commanded and charged with the duty of interjecting his corps between the army of the Potomac, and he was successfully executing it while that army was on the march. What prevented it? What was the barrier against which it ran. There was a little handful of Delaware cavalry [applause] with a Quaker Captain from Saint George's Hundred [applause] who didn't care whether it was the

whole army of Virginia, a scouting party of a cavalry corps, and with less than a hundred men, he charged into the advancing columns of Stewart's cavalry corps, and Stewart being advised of this charge, rightfully assumed that no handful of men would have had the temerity to place itself in the form of a charge into a cavalry corps and therefore brought up his artillery and wagons, and got all ready for a pitched battle and lost half a day, and lost his opportunity, and a fighting Quaker from Saint George's Hundred did it. [Applause.] And in the light of that my friend on my left, the present distinguished Attorney General of a little Commonwealth we all love, said some day or other it might come out that there were conspicuous military heroes in the State of Delaware, and I furnish it for him. For I defy contradiction that there is in the annals of history a single instance that more clearly demonstrates and exemplifies the determination to perform a duty whether it was with a handful or an army, and having a duty, and pursuing that ever present directing Quaker principle that knew no sort of compromise of duty when duty was presented, he fought and was gobbled up and saved an army, and brought about a victory that was the turning point of that great struggle, and your Stars and Stripes and everybody under it can sing paeans and hallelujahs to a man from Delaware. [Great applause.]

MR. AVERY D. HARRINGTON: Moved a vote of thanks to the Committee on Speeches and the Committee on Banquet for this most successful banquet the Sons of Delaware ever have had. The motion was seconded. Carried.

MR. WILLIAM W. SMITHERS: In accordance with a

custom which has grown up from our first annual banquet, I desire to move, sir, that the Rev. Dr. Meritt Hulburd, Hon. Robert C. White and Hon. Lewis C. Vandegrift be made honorary members of the Sons of Delaware.

The motion was carried.

DR. HEARN: I have one more pleasant duty to perform. I wish to express the obligation that I feel to the members of the Board of Governors, as well as to Mr. Richard Fisher, for their untiring energy and devotion to the welfare of this Society.

I now take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Luther Martin, Jr., the newly elected President.

MR. LUTHER MARTIN, JR.: Gentlemen and Sons of Delaware, I accept the gavel presented by our President. It is a splinter from the Baratt Chapel and Old Swedes' Church, and it has been presented to this organization by our first President, Mr. Register. I hope in the future that its sound may resound in the heart of every Delawarean, and that it may urge us on to greater successes, and that our successes in the future shall be as happy, as pleasant, and as great as it has been in the past. I know it will be so, if you gentlemen will put your shoulders to the wheel and help us, we will not only have 260 members, but we will send them up to 460 if you will give us a helping hand.

MR. WILLIAM T. TILDEN: On behalf of the members of the Society of the Sons of Delaware I move a vote of thanks to the retiring President, Dr. W. J. Hearn, for his untiring energy, kindness, and courtesy.

Seconded. Carried.

CHARTER.

THE CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF THE SONS OF DELAWARE.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas No. 4, for the County of Philadelphia :

In compliance with the requirements of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1874, and the supplements thereto, the undersigned, all of whom are citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, having associated themselves together and desiring that they be incorporated according to law do hereby certify.

I. The name of the proposed corporation is THE SONS OF DELAWARE.

II. Said corporation is formed for the following purposes :

1. To promote social intercourse among Delawareans by birth or ancestry residing or located in the State of Pennsylvania and adjacent territory.

2. To tender hospitality and manifest friendship toward Delawareans when they may be temporarily sojourning in the city of Philadelphia.

3. To collect, preserve and disseminate information concerning the history, folk-lore and conditions of the people and relating to the institutions of the State of Delaware.

4. To provide suitable and lawful means for carrying out these objects.

III. The business of said corporation is to be transacted in the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania.

IV. The said corporation is to have perpetual existence.

V. The names of the subscribers, all of whom reside in the city of Philadelphia, are as follows : I. Layton Register, W. Joseph Hearn, Henry Tatnall, W. Horace Hepburn, James B. Canby, Louis K. Baldwin, Charles H. Stockley, Frank D. LaLanne, Josiah Marvel, W. F. Deakyne, John H. Lofland, Joseph L. McDaniel, William H. Lacey, Luther Martin, Jr., W. W. Smithers.

VI. The number of Directors, to be known as Governors of said corporation is fixed at fifteen, and the names and residences of those who are chosen Governors for the first year are : I. Layton Register, 120 N. 34th St., W. Joseph Hearn, 1120 Walnut St., Henry Tatnall, 122 S. 41st St., W. Horace Hepburn, 1728 Pine St., James B. Canby, 2308 Spruce St., Louis K. Baldwin, 1900 Wallace St., Charles H. Stockley, 654 Union St., Frank D. LaLanne, 2201 Trinity Place, Josiah Marvel, 922 Spruce St., W. F. Deakyne, S. W. Cor. 11th and Spruce Sts., John H. Lofland, 202 N. 33d St., Joseph L. McDaniels, 309 S. 19th St., William H. Lacey, 1900 Green St., Luther Martin, Jr., Germantown, W. W. Smithers, Germantown.

VII. The corporation has no capital stock.

VIII. The corporation may hold real estate, the clear yearly value or income of which shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Witness our hands and seals this seventeenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two (1892).

I. LAYTON REGISTER,
FRANK D. LaLANNE,
JOSIAH MARVEL,
LUTHER MARTIN, Jr.,
W. F. DEAKYNE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, } ss.
County of Philadelphia.

Before the subscriber, a Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, residing in the City of Philadelphia, personally appeared Luther Martin, Jr., Frank D. LaLanne and Josiah Marvel, three of the subscribers to the above and foregoing certificate of incorporation of The Sons of Delaware, and in due form of law acknowledged the same to be their act and deed.

Witness my hand and Notorial seal this seventeenth day of March, A. D., 1892.

FRANK B. STOCKLEY,
Notary Public.

DECREE.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 4, for the City and County of Phila., March Term, 1892, No. 522.

And now to wit, April 9th, 1892, the above certificate of incorporation, having been on file in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court since the eighteenth day of March, A. D., 1892, the day on which publication of notice of intended application was first made as appears from entry thereon and due proof of said publication having been presented to me, I do hereby certify that I have perused and examined said instrument and find the same to be in proper form and within the purposes named in the first class of corporations specified in Section II of the Act of April 29, 1874, and that said purposes are lawful and not injurious to the community, it is therefore on motion of W. W. Smithers, Esq., attorney for petitioners, ordered and decreed that the said charter be approved and it is hereby approved, and upon the recording of the said charter and its endorsements and this order in the office of the recorder of deeds in and for the said county, which is hereby ordered, the subscribers thereto and their associates shall thenceforth be a corporation for the purposes and upon the terms and the means therein described.

M. RUSSELL THAYER.

Recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the County of Philadelphia, in Charter Book, No. 18, page 118, within my hand seal of office, this 11th day of April, A. D., 1892.

THOMAS GREEN,
Recorder of Deeds.

Officers Since Organization.

Presidents.

I. LAYTON REGISTER,	Jan. 27, 1892
“ “	Dec. 7, 1893
W. JOSEPH HEARN, M. D.,	Dec. 7, 1894
LUTHER MARTIN, Jr.,	Dec. 7, 1895

First Vice Presidents.

FRANK D. LaLANNE,	Jan. 27, 1892
Dr. W. JOSEPH HEARN,	Dec. 7, 1893
LUTHER MARTIN, Jr.,	Dec. 7, 1894
WILLIAM H. LACEY,	Dec. 7, 1895

Second Vice Presidents.

W. JOSEPH HEARN, M. D.,	Jan. 27, 1892
HENRY TATNALL,	Dec. 7, 1893
JAMES E. GARRETSON, M. D.,	Dec. 7, 1894
SUSSEX D. DAVIS,	Dec. 7, 1895

Secretaries.

JOSIAH MARVEL,	Jan. 27, 1892
T. FERNLEY BROOKS,	Sept. 9, 1892
“ “	Dec. 7, 1893
“ “	Dec. 7, 1894
FRANK B. STOCKLEY,	Dec. 7, 1895

Treasurers.

HENRY TATNALL,	Jan. 27, 1892
RICHARD FISHER,	Dec. 7, 1893
“ “	Dec. 7, 1894
“ “	Dec. 7, 1895

Historians.

WILLIAM W. SMITHERS,	Jan. 27, 1892
WILLIAM H. LACEY,	Feb. 25, 1893
WILLIAM W. SMITHERS,	Dec. 7, 1893
“ “ “	Dec. 7, 1894
NORRIS S. BARRATT,	Dec. 7, 1895

BY-LAWS

—OF—

THE SONS OF DELAWARE.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

The name of this organization shall be "THE SONS OF DELAWARE."

ARTICLE II.

Objects.

Its objects shall be as follows :

1. To promote social intercourse among Delawareans, by birth or ancestry, residing or located in the State of Pennsylvania and adjacent territory.
2. To tender hospitality and manifest friendship toward Delawareans when they may be temporarily sojourning in the City of Philadelphia.
3. To collect, preserve and disseminate information relating to the history, folk-lore and conditions of the people and relating to the institutions of the State of Delaware.
4. To provide suitable and lawful means for carrying out these objects.

ARTICLE III.

Membership.

Section 1. Membership in this organization may be active, non-resident or honorary.

Sec. 2. The qualifications for active membership shall be as follows :

The applicant must be above the age of twenty-one years. He must have been born in the State of Delaware, or he must have been born of parents or grand-parents, one of whom was born in the State of Delaware, or he must have been a resident of State of Delaware for a continuous period of ten years, or possess such other qualifications as the Board of Governors shall deem within the scope and purpose of this organization.

Sec. 3. Honorary membership shall consist of such persons as this organization shall desire to honor by reason of some deserved distinction concerning the State of Delaware or the purposes of this organization, upon recommendation of the Board of Governors. They shall be entitled to all the privileges of the organization except the right to vote or hold office, and shall not be liable for any dues or assessments.

Sec. 4. Non-resident members shall be persons not residing or having a place of business within thirty miles of Philadelphia, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of active members, except the right to vote or hold office, and any member who removes his residence and place of business to a distance of at least thirty miles from Philadelphia, on written notice to the Treasurer, shall become a non-resident member.

Sec. 5. Membership shall embrace the right to free access at all reasonable times to the rooms and library, subject to the regulations of the Board of Governors.

Sec. 6. Any member who shall owe one year's dues may be suspended by the Board of Governors, and no person shall be entitled to the rights of a member until his entrance fee has been paid to the Treasurer. Any member who shall be suspended for non-payment of Dues or be expelled for conduct unbecoming a gentleman or non-observance of the rules, regulations or By-Laws of the organization, shall be deprived of all rights of membership.

Sec. 7. Membership may be terminated by resignation if there be no charge against the member tendering the same.

Sec. 8. Should any member be guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman, non-observance of the rules, regulations or By-Laws, he may be expelled by the Board of Governors, upon the written complaint of seven members, and after a hearing of both sides after ten days' notice to the accused, of the charge and the time and place of hearing.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers and Their Election.

Section 1. The officers of this organization shall be a President, 1st Vice-President, 2d Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, Historian and Board of Governors.

Sec. 2. The Board of Governors shall consist of the President, 1st Vice-President, 2d Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Historian, together with nine other members, making fifteen in all, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of this organization on the 7th day of December, or should that day fall on Sunday, then on the following Monday, when a President, 1st Vice-President, 2d Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Historian, and three members of the Board of Governors shall be elected. The President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Historian shall hold office for one year. The three members of the Board of Governors so elected shall hold office for three years. Twenty-one shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of the members, and a majority of all votes cast shall be necessary to elect. Upon the adoption of these By-Laws, the terms of all officers of this organization shall expire, and the officers provided for herein shall be elected, and shall hold office until and for one year following the first annual meeting. The nine members of the Board of Governors so elected at the organization shall divide themselves by lot into three classes of three members each, the tenure of office of whom shall terminate respectively, one, two and three years following the first annual

election. The term of all officers elected at the annual election shall begin on the day following their election and they shall hold office until their successors are elected and installed.

Sec. 4. The election of all officers of this organization shall be by ballot.

Sec. 5. The polls at the annual election shall be opened at five o'clock P. M., and shall remain open for three full hours, but other business of the organization may be transacted during the same period of time.

Sec. 6. No member shall be entitled to vote at any annual election while indebted to the organization for dues.

Sec. 7. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading of Minutes.
2. Report of the Board of Governors.
3. Report of the Treasurer.
4. Report of the Historian.
5. Unfinished and deferred Business.
6. Elections.
7. New Business.
8. Adjournment.

ARTICLE V.

Meetings.

Section 1. Special meetings shall be called either by the President or the Board of Governors and either the President or the Board of Governors shall call such meetings at any time upon the written request of ten (10) members.

Sec. 2. All voting members shall be entitled to receive at least five days notice by mail in advance of all meetings, but a notice mailed to the latest address of a member as it shall appear upon the records of the organization shall be deemed sufficient.

Sec. 3. In addition to the annual meeting there shall be three (3) other members' meetings, as follows: March 7th, June 7th, September 7th. When the 7th day shall fall on Sunday or Legal Holiday, it shall be held on the day following.

ARTICLE VI.

Powers and Duties of Officers.

Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the members and the Board of Governors. He shall countersign all orders duly authorized to be drawn upon the Treasurer for funds; he shall have power to call special meetings of the body, and he shall and may possess and perform all other lawful powers and duties which usually pertain to his office.

Sec. 2. The first Vice-President shall perform the duties and exercise the powers of the President when that officer shall be absent or incapacitated from any cause.

Sec. 3. The second Vice-President shall exercise the same power and perform the same duties as the first Vice-President when that officer shall be absent or incapacitated from any cause.

Sec. 4. The Secretary shall give notice of all meetings of the organization

and of the Board of Governors. He shall conduct the correspondence and keep the records of the organization; he shall with the President, sign all written contracts and shall be the keeper of the seal of the organization. He shall receive all applications for membership and refer the same to the Board of Governors. He shall notify all members of their election and shall give notice to all members who may be in arrears; and he shall perform all other duties which usually pertain to his office.

Sec. 5. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys due the organization; he shall keep true and correct books, showing the accounts with the members; he shall pay all orders for funds lawfully drawn upon him; he shall exhibit the true state of the organization's finances, whenever so requested by the President or the Board of Governors; his accounts shall be audited annually by three members of the organization, not members of the Board of Governors, to be appointed by the President; he shall keep the funds of the organization in a separate account as "Treasurer;" he shall give such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the Board of Governors may prescribe; he shall direct the Secretary to give notice to members who may be in arrears for dues for two quarters, and shall prepare a list of members in arrears for one year and post the same at the rooms of the organization and keep such list posted until the members so posted shall pay or be suspended, and he shall perform such other duties as usually pertain to his office.

Sec. 6. The Historian shall keep a record to be known as "Membership History," in which he shall correctly set forth at least so much of the facts concerning each member as shall indicate eligibility to membership and such other data, germane thereto as in his judgment may be proper; he shall have supervision and control over all matters and things pertaining to the history and folk-lore and condition of the people and institutions of the State of Delaware within the scope of the objects of this organization.

Sec. 7. The Board of Governor's shall possess and exercise all the executive and general business power of the organization, not provided for in these By-Laws. It shall appoint and prescribe the powers and duties of such Committees as it may deem necessary. It shall meet quarterly in February, May, August and November, and at such time and place as the President shall direct. The Board of Governors shall submit at each annual meeting a report of the affairs of the organization, with an account of the receipts and expenses for the current year, which shall be printed and distributed to the members five days before the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

Election of Members.

Section 1. All applications for active membership shall be upon a blank form to be prepared by the Historian, approved by the Board of Governors and furnished by the Secretary upon request of any member and which shall contain all such information as will indicate the eligibility of the applicant.

Sec. 2. No application for membership shall be received without the recommendation of one member in good standing.

Sec. 3. All applications for membership, accompanied by the entrance fee,

must be lodged with the Secretary, and the name, address and occupation of each applicant must be posted in the rooms of the organization at least ten days before the same shall be acted on by the Board of Governors, by whom all active members shall be elected.

Sec. 4. Honorary members may be elected at any regular meeting of the organization; they shall be entitled to all the rights of the active members except the right to vote and hold office, and shall not be liable for dues or assessments.

ARTICLE VIII.

Finance.

Section 1. The means by which this organization is to fulfill its objects, shall be by donations by members and others and entrance fees and dues from active members.

Sec. 2. Each active member shall pay an entrance fee of \$10.

Sec. 3. Annual dues shall be \$10, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, in advance, beginning with the first day of the quarter in which the member is elected; all quarters to be reckoned from the time of the annual meeting.

Sec. 4. Each non-resident member shall pay an entrance fee of \$5.

Sec. 5. Non-resident members shall pay an annual fee of \$5, payable in advance, beginning from the first day of the quarter in which the member is elected.

Sec. 6. Any member can become a life member of this organization, with all the rights of membership (active) for life, without the liability for dues and assessments upon the payment of \$100 without credit for past payments.

Sec. 7. Any member who shall be suspended for the non-payment of dues may be re-instated to full membership upon the payment of all dues owing at the time of the suspension.

ARTICLE IX.

Amendments.

Any Section of these By-Laws may be amended at any annual or special meeting of the organization by a vote of the majority of the members present. Notices of proposed amendments shall be furnished to the Secretary and posted in the rooms of the organization at least 30 days before the meeting at which it is proposed to consider them, and the Secretary shall cause such notices to be printed and sent to each member at least one week before such meeting.

ADDENDA.

The Board of Governors shall have the right to issue a card for a period not exceeding one calendar year, giving to any person not eligible to membership, the privilege of using the rooms for such period, and the Secretary be instructed to issue such cards and receive any donations from such recipients, which donations are to be turned over to the Treasurer and placed in the general fund and be applied to such uses as the Art Committee may deem advisable.

That during the interim of the meetings of the Board of Governors, the Secretary shall issue such tickets upon approval by the President, which shall remain in full force unless rescinded at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Governors.

HOUSE RULES.

1. The rooms shall be open for the reception of members and their friends every day.

2. Members may, on application to the House Committee, obtain invitations for their friends to visit the rooms, for such a period as shall be fixed by the said Committee; and the member introducing his friends shall be responsible for their conduct in the rooms, and shall enter their names in the book provided for the purpose, immediately upon their arrival.

3. No gambling, or betting, or liquors shall be permitted in the rooms, and no games shall be played in the rooms on Sunday.

4. Charges for pool shall be fixed by the House Committee. Each game to be immediately paid for after playing the same.

5. No gratuities shall be given to the servants, and any member dissatisfied with the conduct of a servant is requested to make complaint in writing to the House Committee.

6. No person shall take from the rooms a newspaper, pamphlet, book or other article, the property of the rooms, nor mutilate, deface or destroy the same.

MEMBERS AND ADDRESSES.

Alexander, William C., 21 S. Seventh street, Phila.

Baily, Joel J., 719 and 721 Market street, Phila.

Baker, Prof. Hugh, Wilmington, Del.

Baker, William, E. S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market streets, Phila.

Baldwin, Louis B., S. W. Cor. Nineteenth and Wallace street, Phila.

Barratt, Norris S., 216 S. Third street, Phila.

Barritt, Charles H., 20 S. Broad street, Phila.

Bateman, James, 122 S. Front street, Phila.

Belt, James Ferris, Wilmington, Del.

Betts, Edward, Wilmington, Del.

Bonwill, Dr. William G. A., 2009 Chestnut street, Phila.

Bradley, T. C., 302 S. Front street, Phila.

Brooks, John B., 1420 S. Sixth street, Phila.

Brooks, T. Fernley, 723 Walnut street, Phila.

Brown, Francis Shunk, 1001 Chestnut street, Phila.

Brown, George T., 826 Market street, Phila.

Brown, Samuel B., Haverford Post Office, Penna.

Bryan, Mahlon, 1718 Walnut street, Phila.

Bryan, Edwin Clarence, Girard building, Phila.

Buck, James H., 1332 W. Girard avenue, Phila.

Bullock, Charles, 528 Arch street, Phila.

Burton, Arthur M., 504 Walnut street, Phila.

Burton, E. P., Locust avenue, Germantown, Phila.

Bye, Andrew M., 305 Walnut street, Phila.

Bye, Elmer T., Wilmington, Del.

Bye, Harry C., 307 Walnut street, Phila.

Canby, James B., 27 N. Water street, Phila.

Canby, William M., Wil. Savings Fund Society, Wilmington, Del.

Cannon, Henry P., Bridgville, Del.

Cannon, Joseph W., 2041 Gratz street, Phila.

Carrow, Howard, 111 Market street, Camden, N. J.

Catherwood, D. B. C., 50 S. Front street, Phila.

Challenger, J. E., Provident Life building, Phila.

Chambers, Francis T., 712 Walnut street, Phila.

Chambers, Presley E., 145 N. Twenty-first street, Phila.

Chandler, Alfred N., Bourse, Fifth street, Phila.

Chandler, Arthur S., " "

Chase, Dr. W. G., 1537 Chestnut street, Phila.

- Churchman, William H., Wilmington, Del.
Clawson, Dr. James E., 1424 Poplar street, Phila.
Clawson, John L., 45 S. Second street, Phila.
Clawson, L. F., 45 S. Second street, Phila.
Clay, Jr., Richard E., 257 S. Seventeenth street, Phila.
Closson, Dr. James H., 26 W. Chelton avenue, Germantown, Phila.
Colburn, Arthur, 1904 Green street, Phila.
Colby, J. A., 623 Delaware avenue, Wilmington, Del.
Colesberry, Alexander P., Fifth and Chestnut streets, Phila.
Collison, T. M., 2158 Warnock street, Phila.
Comegys, B. B., Philadelphia National Bank, Phila.
Conley, C. C., 928 Race street, Phila.
Conner, Dr. D. N., 1515 Girard avenue, Phila.
Conner, George P., 830 Chestnut street, Phila.
Cooper, Dr. J. Cardeen, 1004 Lehigh avenue, Phila.
Cooper, Dr. Peter, Wilmington, Del.
Corbit, Jr., J. C., 1706 Arch street, Phila.
Creadick, Dr. Samuel, 1314 S. Fifth street, Phila.
Crippen, George E., 3305 Powelton avenue, Phila.
Crippen, J. E., Thirteenth and Chestnut streets, Phila.
Cullen, E. E., 703 Walnut street, Phila.
- Dalmas, Louis, 708 Walnut street, Phila.
Davis, Edward T., S. W. Cor. Ninth and Parrish streets, Phila.
Davis, F. E., Wheatland, Wyoming.
Davis, Sussex D., 213 S. Sixth street, Phila.
Davis, William B., 603 Chestnut street, Phila.
Davis, W. W., 817 Market street, Phila.
Day, W. G., St. Louis, Mo.
Deakyne, Dr. A. C., 916 Spruce street, Phila.
Deakyne, William F., 623 Walnut street, Phila.
Dingee, Frank A., 722 Reading Terminal, Twelfth and Market streets, Phila.
Dixon, John, 15 N. Front street, Phila.
Downing, Hugh T., 724 Spring Garden street, Phila.
- Emerson, William S., 822 Arch street, Phila.
Esling, Charles H. A., Girard building, Phila.
Evans, Cornelius W., El Reno, Oklahoma Ty.
- Fisher, Dr. Frank, 1834 Arch street, Phila.
Fisher, Richard, 408 Walnut street, Phila.
Flemming, Thomas L., 837 Market street, Phila.
Frantz, Dr. J. F., 53 West Forty-second street, New York.
- Gessler, Dr. C. W., 1332 S. Fifth street, Phila.
Gilpin, Hood, 615 Walnut street, Phila.

Graham, Jr., John W., 52 N. Twelfth street, Phila.

Gray, Andrew, 333 Walnut street, Phila.

Harper, Thomas, 148 Dock street, Phila.

Harper, Warren, 125 S. Third street, Phila.

Harrington, Avery D., 731 Walnut street, Phila.

Harrington, Dr. E. S., 224 S. Broad street, Phila.

Harrington, E. Walter, 115 Arch street, Phila.

Harris, Franklin M., 1611 Filbert street, Phila.

Harrity, William F., 624 Chestnut street, Phila.

Hartel, Walter W., 233 S. Fifth street, Phila.

Hayes, J. Henry, 135 S. Thirteenth street, Phila.

Hazel, Dr. Frank B., 841 N. Broad street, Phila.

Hazel, John S., 1408 Bouvier street, Phila.

Hearn, Dr. Charles S., 1225 Walnut street, Phila.

Hearn, Dr. E. Rowland, 1227 Walnut street, Phila.

Hearn, Dr. W. Joseph, 1120 Walnut street, Phila.

Heisler, Charles C., 112 N. Third street, Phila.

Hendrickson, J. E., Thirtieth and Market streets, Phila.

Hendrickson, Jos. G., 46 Richmond street, Phila.

Hendrickson, S. A., 924 Arch street, Phila.

Henry, Dr. J. Malcom, 254 South Seventeenth street, Phila.

Henry, Louis B., Eddington, Buck's county, Pa.

Hepburn, W. Horace, 528 Walnut street, Phila.

Hepburn, H. F., 629 Walnut street, Phila.

Hickman, Dr. Napoleon, 324 S. Sixteenth street, Phila.

Hirst, Charles S., 631 Chestnut street, Phila.

Hobson, J. F. 262 S. Front street, Phila.

Hoffecker, Francis H., Wilmington, Del.

Hoffecker, Jr., J. Harry, Wilmington, Del.

Hoffecker, John J., 204 N. Thirteenth street, Phila.

Holden, A. W., 127 Dock street, Phila.

Hopple, Jr., William, Bullitt building, Phila.

Hoopes, Edgar M., 1303 Rodney street, Wilmington, Del.

Hudson, Asher J., 638 Wharton street, Phila.

Hudson, Joseph A., Eighth and Arch streets, Phila.

Hunn, Jr., Ezekiel, 713 Walnut street, Phila.

Hynson, George B., "Temple," Broad and Cherry streets, Phila.

Ingram, Henry A., Girard building, Phila.

Jefferis, J. H., Wayne, Delaware Co., Pa.

Johnson, Benjamin, Third and Chestnut streets, Phila.

Johnson, Eldridge R., 108 North Front street, Camden, N. J.

Jones, Frederick T., 543 Drexel building, Phila.

Jones, W. J., S. E. Cor. Fourth and Walnut streets, Phila.

Knowles, James G., Wilmington, Del.

Lacey, William H., 1900 Green street, Phila.

Landreth, Oliver, 23 S. Sixth street, Phila.

Lewis, James, 605 Walnut street, Phila.

Lingo, John E., 208 Walnut street, Phila.

Lockwood, Horace, 630 Chestnut street, Phila.

Lofland, John H., 147 S. Fourth street, Phila.

Lukens, Dr. J. Paul, Wilmington, Del.

Lynch, Fred P., 21 N. Water street, Phila.

McCaulley, Robert, Jr., 148 Dock street, Phila.

McColley, John P., 1331 S. Fourth street, Phila.

McGonigal, Jr., William 119 Union street, Phila.

MacAllister, Samuel A., Wilmington, Del.

Manlove, Henry C., 1600 Pine street, Phila.

Marshall, Aaron H., 202 S. Second street, Phila.

Martin, David B., 20 S. Board street, Phila.

Martin, Joseph J. 1901 Green street, Phila.

Martin, Joseph J. 3d, 20 S. Broad street, Phila.

Martin, Jr., Luther Bourse, Phila.

Martin, Robert Willis Bourse, Phila.

Marvill, William Henry, 515 Market street, Phila.

Massey, Charles R., Smyrna, Del.

Massey, George V., Broad Street Station, Phila.

Maxwell, Robert D., 615 Walnut street, Phila.

Megear, Alter, 3306 Arch street, Phila.

Megee, Charles T., 113 Walnut street, Phila.

Mifflin, W. P. 330 Walnut street, Phila.

Miller, Edward C., 1708 Spring Garden street, Phila.

Miller, George J. N. W. Wakefield street, Germantown.

Nields, Benjamin, 826 Market street, Wilmington, Del.

Nields, John P., 826 Market street, Wilmington, Del.

Noble, Dr. Charles P., 2134 Hancock street, Phila.

Nock, Dr. Thomas O., 2507 Brown street, Phila.

Nowland, Robert T., 4117 Powelton avenue, Phila.

Parvin, Dr. Theophilus, 1626 Spruce street, Phila.

Peirce, George, 623 Walnut street, Phila.

Pennypacker, Jr., William G. Wilmington, Del.

Prettyman, Charles B., Betz Building, Phila.

Price, Edward A., 216 S. Third street, Phila.

Purves, Austin M., 913 Pine street, Phila.

Pusey, Howard, 307 Walnut street, Phila.

Pusey, Joshua, 907 Walnut street, Phila.
Pyle, Joseph, Wilmington, Del.

Register, Dr. H. C., 1907 Chestnut street, Phila.
Register, L. Layton, Drexel building, Phila.
Reynolds, Thomas J., 1117 Market street, Phila.
Ringgold, C. H., 310 S. Front street, Phila.
Ross, Charles A. 828 Walnut street, Phila.
Royce, Charles C., Hatboro, Pa.

Saulsbury, Willard Wilmington, Del.
Schoen, Charles T., Betz building, Phila.
Schoen, William H., Betz building, Phila.
Shakespere, Dr. Edward O., Rosemont, Pa.
Shakespere, George O., 1409 Chestnut street, Phila.
Shattuck, Frank R., Girard Building, Phila.
Smith, W. V., 265 North Front street, Phila.
Smithers, Elias P., 219 S. Sixth street, Phila.
Smithers, W. W., 723 Walnut street, Phila.
Solomon, Chas. S., 1015 Sansom street, Phila.
Staggers, E. B., 1126 Washington avenue, Phila.
Stanton, Dr. James G., 821 S. Fifth street, Camden, N. J.
Starr, Dr. Louis, 1818 S. Rittenhouse Square, Phila.
Starr, Dr. R. Walter, 117 S. Seventeenth street, Phila.
Stellwagen, Dr. Thos. C., 1328 Chestnut street, Phila.
Stockley, Frank B., N. E. Cor. Fifth and Chestnut streets, Phila.
Stout, E. J., 2422 N. Broad street, Phila.
Streets, Dr. Jacob G., Bridgeton, N. J.
Stuart, W. J., 2609 Germantown avenue, Phila.

Tatem, B. H., Helena, Montana.
Tatman, Cyrus D., Forrest building, Phila.
Tatnall, Charles M., Coatesville, Pa.
Tatnall, Henry, Girard building, Phila.
Taylor, Elmer Z., 616 Sansom street, Phila.
Taylor, Joseph H., 507 Commerce street, Phila.
Thomas, E. G., 305 Walnut street, Phila.
Tilden, William T., 252 North Front street, Phila.
Townsend, H. L., Drexel building, Phila.
Townsend, R. Y., Drexel building, Phila.
Truitt, Joseph P., 110 Oxford street, Phila.

Tunnell, F. W., 15 N. Fifth street, Phila.
Turner, Edward E., 1221 Walnut street, Phila.
Turner, William J., 9 S. Water street, Phila.

Virden, John P., 202 S. Second street, Phila.

Wallace, Howard T., 1110 Washington street, Wilmington, Del.

Waples, Erasmus B., 36 S. Twenty-first street, Phila.

Ward, Alfred Louis, 2009 Chestnut street, Phila.

Warner, E. Tatnall, 903 Delaware avenue, Wilmington, Del.

Waters, William E., 119 N. Fifth street, Phila.

Wells, George B., 919 Market street, Phila.

West, O. L., 1735 Diamond street, Phila.

West, Pemberton B., 21 N. Third street, Phila.

West, Capt. W. A., Walnut Lane and Morton street, Germantown, Phila.

Westbrook, William T., 406 Market street, Phila.

Westbrook, Jr., William T., 1315 Spruce street, Phila.

Whitely, Henry, Sixteenth street and Washington avenue, Phila.

Wiley, Dr. E., 330 Reed street, Phila.

Willey, Hon. S. J., Wilmington, Del.

Williamson, Alexander F., 420 Walnut street, Phila.

Willson, Oscar M., 827 Walnut street, Phila.

Wilson, Arthur, 3611 Hamilton street, Phila.

Wilson, Horace, Wilmington, Delaware.

Wilson, John P., 116 Dock street, Phila.

Wiltbank, S. P., 3219 Haverford avenue, Phila.

Woods, Dr. Walter V., 836 N. Forty-first street, Phila.

Wray, Samuel W., 4808 Wayne avenue, Germantown, Phila.

Wright, Benjamin S., 425 N. Third street, Phila.

Young, Thomas E., Wilmington, Delaware.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker,
Hon. George Gray,
Joseph M. Carey,
Hon. Jonathan S. Willis,
Rev. Charles W. Buoy,
Talcott Williams,
Hon. Anthony Higgins,
Hon. Ignatius C. Grubb,
W. C. Wilkins,

Henry C. Conrad,
James Pennewill,
Right Rev. Leighton Coleman,
Hon. Lemual Ely Quigg,
Hon. Charles B. Lore,
Hon. Edward L. Martin,
Rev. Merritt Hulburd,
Hon. Robert C. White,
Hon. Lewis C. Vandegrift.



Dr. Garretson.

In Memoriam.

JAMES E. GARRETSON,

Born in Wilmington, Oct. 28, 1828.

Died in Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1895.

Professor Garretson graduated from Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery in 1857, and in 1859 received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1861 he was associated with Dr. D. Hayes Agnew in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. In 1878 he was called to the chair of Anatomy and Surgery in the Philadelphia Dental College and subsequently became Dean which position he occupied until his death. He was one of the founders of the Medico Chirurgical Hospital, and was its first President. He was the author of numerous works among them "System of Oral Surgery," which is a text book of recognized authority here and in England.

In historical matters he took a deep interest particularly relating to Wilmington, and he was a Charter member of the Sons of Delaware and one of its earnest members.

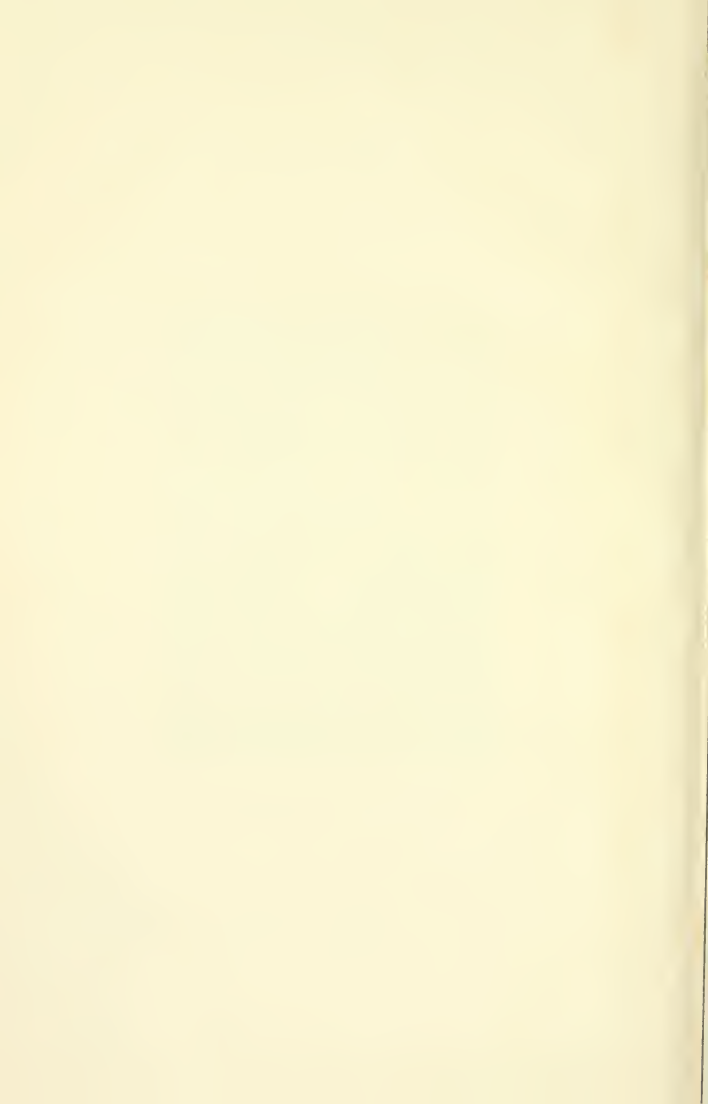
In Memoriam.

REV. JAMES HEPBURN HARGIS, D. D.

Rev. James Hepburn Hargis, D. D., was born at Fairmount, Somerset county, Maryland, May 7th, 1847. He was the son of a Methodist preacher, and his ancestors, both paternal and maternal were born in Sussex county, Delaware. In 1871, upon his graduation from Dickinson College, he was elected principal of the Georgetown Academy, and began to study law under the Hon. John R. McFee. He was received on trial in the Philadelphia Conference in 1872, and, in 1883, was transferred to the Italy Conference and appointed assistant superintendent of the work there, returning to the United States in 1885. He was appointed a Presiding Elder in the Philadelphia Conference in 1890, serving in that capacity until the date of his death, which occurred August 7th, 1895. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by his alma mater, Dickinson College. Dr. Hargis possessed rare intellectual powers, and was an able and earnest preacher. His great strength of character and positive convictions would have made him seem to be an austere man, but for his exceedingly keen sense of humor, which not only enabled him to appreciate the funny side of life, but also led him to frequently relate amusing anecdotes which he had either heard, or which had come under his personal observation. This trait in his character imparted geniality to his nature, and made him a most agreeable and delightful conversationalist. He delivered an address at the annual dinner in 1894, and was an honorary member of The Sons of Delaware.



L. H. Hargis.





Law. C. Morton



THE
DELAWARE BOY IN COMMERCE



AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE
THE SONS OF DELAWARE OF PHILADELPHIA
ON JUNE 7th, 1895,

BY

JAMES B. CANBY.



Two thousand years ago a Roman woman was derided by her neighbors by reason of her poverty. They displayed to her their jewels and said; 'You have nothing to match them.' But the woman pointing to her three sons, replied: 'they are my jewels, match them if you can.'" Now, gentlemen, the jewels of Delaware are her sons. Judging by results there seems to be something in the atmosphere of Delaware which develops talent for practical affairs. In every section of the little State there are to be found young men who have disclosed tact and capacity for business enterprise, and without great schooling they master the details, and conquer the intricacies of commercial life, and success comes to The Delaware Boy in Commerce. I will give you a few examples.

Rodney Fisher was born at Dover, Delaware, in 1798, and was the son of Judge John Fisher of Delaware,—a grandnephew of Caesar Rodney, of Delaware, the signer of the Declaration of Independence,—and a grandson of Colonel Thomas Rodney, who, during the Revolutionary War, led the van in the famous march from Trenton to Princeton on January 1st, 1777.

Rodney Fisher entered the Navy as Midshipman, but being more attracted by commercial life soon left the service, and entered the employ of Edward Thompson of Philadelphia, who was at that time the head of one of the greatest firms in the China trade in this country. Mr. Fisher was subsequently in the Bank of the United States and later became a partner with McVicar & Co. in Canton, China; he resided at different periods both in China and India, and was connected with some of the leading commercial transactions of his time. He returned to Philadelphia in 1845, and



David Harnard





Merrill Cauty.

for some time previous to his death in 1863 was Vice-President of the Bank of Commerce of Philadelphia.

Merritt Canby was born on the 19th of October, 1787, at Brandywine Village, Delaware; in 1803 he came to Philadelphia, and in 1815 he entered into partnership with Joseph Lea and Clement Biddle in the sugar business in Church alley, the firm being Biddle, Lea & Canby, then Biddle & Canby, afterwards Lea, Canby & Lex, and in 1833 Canby & Lovering, and so continued until Merritt Canby retired in 1836, when he returned to Delaware.

It may not be generally known that it is a recommendation among friends, and it used to be a common practice that when a merchant had made a sufficiency for himself and those depending on him, he should show his sense of the favor of Providence by stepping out and leaving his chance to the younger men. In this connection I will read an article taken from the Public Ledger of December 11th, 1866:

“Merritt Canby, an old Philadelphia merchant, died yesterday morning at an advanced age, at his residence in Wilmington, Del. Mr. Canby, when quite a young man, became partner in the firm of a well known sugar refinery house in this city, and on entering it, determined in his own mind, that when he should have acquired fifty thousand dollars, which he esteemed a competence for a man of reasonable desires, he would at once retire to rural pursuits, and not risk his gains, nor add to the cares of life in the acquisition of greater gains in the uncertain walks of mercantile life. In a very few years, almost before he was aware of it, the amount fixed in his mind as a sufficient fortune, was reached, and, true to his early

formed determination, he at once informed his partners that he meant to retire, and did. He bought a farm in Delaware, and subsequently, we believe, added others to its number, residing however most of his time in the city of Wilmington, where he was one of its most respected and useful citizens. He was for many years an active director of the Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, also a director of the leading bank of the place, and was among the first to invest his money in, and give his time to the development of the Magnetic Telegraph, in the first company of which he served as an efficient officer up to within the last year. He was a man of great probity of character, and a most genial gentleman. How few there are engaged in mercantile pursuits, who have had the courage to live up to their early formed determination of retiring on a reasonable fortune. And how many regret that in prosperity they forgot the wholesome resolves formed at their start in life. He will be buried from his residence at Wilmington to-morrow."

In the year 1786, John Welsh, a lad of sixteen years of age, left his youthful home in New Castle county, Delaware, and came to this great city and entered the counting house of Joseph Russell, an eminent flour merchant, at the corner of Penn and Pine streets. Here the young clerk obtained his first lessons in those principles of mercantile honor, which rendered his life useful to his fellow citizens, and a proud memory to his family and his native State of Delaware. In the year 1794, Mr. Welsh established himself in business; he was one of the projectors of the Philadelphia Bank and a member of its first Board of Directors. In 1806 he retired from business, and in 1834 his sons, Samuel, William and John



John Welsh
22 May 1849





William Platt.



Welsh formed a new firm which has always been a leading one in this city. His son, John Welsh, was at one time United States Minister to the Court of St. James.

Benjamin Ferris, the author of the "History of the Early Settlements on the Delaware," came to Philadelphia at the age of 14, engaged in business until 1813, when he returned to Delaware and spent his time chiefly in literary pursuits.

Thomas Shipley was born in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1780, engaged in the shipping business in Philadelphia and was very successful.

Joseph Shipley was born in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1795. At the age of 18 he entered the counting house of Samuel Canby, in Philadelphia. From Philadelphia he entered the banking house of the Browns in Liverpool, where his great ability and integrity were recognized and he became a member of this great house as Brown, Shipley & Co. Thirty years after he went abroad he returned to Delaware with a large fortune, and had erected not far from the Brandywine a beautiful residence—"Rockwood." Joseph Shipley has passed away, but he will always live in the remembrance of his native state as a worthy and successful merchant.

William Platt was born in Delaware in 1790 and came to Philadelphia a young man, and succeeded in building up one of the most extensive and successful shipping houses of his time. One of his sons, Charles Platt, is now President of the Insurance Company of North America.

Franklin Platt was born in Delaware in 1810, came to Philadelphia when quite young and founded a successful house in the West India trade.

Samuel Canby Morton came to Philadelphia a boy

from Delaware; entered the counting house of Bunker & Starr, flour and grain merchants; later on succeeded to the business, and from 1857 to 1866 was President of the Board of Trade, and from 1847 to 1857 was President of the American Fire Insurance Company.

James Barratt, Sr., was born in 1797 on his father's farm near Frederica, Kent county, Delaware, and removed to Milton in 1823, where he built and occupied the first brick house. He and Governor David Hazzard engaged in the grain business and also operated a bark mill, in which the Hon. Joseph Maull was interested with them. James Barratt was one of the representatives for Sussex county in the House of Representatives during the session commencing October, 1831, and was a director in 1831 and 1832 of the Georgetown Branch of the Farmers' State Bank of Delaware. In 1832 he removed to Philadelphia and engaged in the grain business with Samuel Neall, who was a native of Milford, Delaware, under the firm name of Neall & Barratt, and later as James Barratt & Son. Much of their business consisted of consignments of grain from Delaware, which arrived in Philadelphia in small sloops and schooners of light draught, which were in early times called shallops. They carried 1000 to 2500 bushels of wheat, corn and oats, and on arrival were unloaded by colored men from half bushel measures into bags, and sold on the wharf or stored in their warehouse, 402 South Delaware avenue. In 1854 he helped organize the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, and was its fifth President in 1859. The Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, now better known by the more significant name of the Commercial Exchange, was composed of a membership conspicuous for their loyalty to the Union, and their zeal and liberality in sustaining the government in



Jas Barratt





James Parrott Jr

all its efforts to put down the Rebellion, and none of its members were more active in this work and the sending into the war a fully equipped regiment known as the "Corn Exchange" or 118th Penna. Volunteers, than James Barratt, Jr., who was born in Milton, Delaware, and who was brought to Philadelphia by his father when a boy. He was admitted to the firm of James Barratt & Son in 1856; represented the Seventh Ward in Common Councils in 1862, 63, 64, 65. On Jan. 12, 1865, he was appointed one of the commissioners under authority of Councils, to pay bounties to volunteers. This commission distributed over twelve millions of dollars. On May 25, 1865, he was elected a Port Warden, and in 1867 was elected Vice-President of the Corn Exchange. He was First Lieutenant of the Corn Exchange Guard, a member of Company "D," First Regiment, as well as of the Union League. He died Feb. 2, 1872.

Luther Martin, Sr., was born at Seaford, Delaware, Oct. 30, 1824, and was the son of Capt. Hugh and Sophia Willis Martin. He was educated at the Seaford Academy and the then celebrated school of John Bullock in Wilmington. He came to Philadelphia when 17, was employed as a bookkeeper until 1845. In 1849 he sailed with the "Argonauts" for San Francisco, but in 1850 returned to Philadelphia, and in the following May embarked in the manufacture of carbons and oils, and was the first man in the United States to utilize coal tar products in the manufacture of carbons and lamp blacks, printing ink, paint and rubber. He associated with him his sons Luther Martin, Jr., and Robert W. Martin, under the firm name of L. Martin & Co. He died in 1886.

Daniel Bell Cummins was born on the farm of his

father Timothy Cummins, near the town of Smyrna, Kent county, Delaware, on March 1st, 1810.

He came to Philadelphia in the year 1831, and entered the counting house of his uncle David Cummins, a commission merchant, with whom he remained for a short time. On leaving his uncle's employment, he entered the store of Longstreth & Mather, dry good's merchants, and remained with them about one year. In 1833 embarked in the retail dry goods business with Daniel Mifflin as a partner, and remained in that business until 1834, when he formed a partnership with Jno. Oliver Boyd in the wholesale dry goods business on Market street, Philadelphia, under the firm name of Boyd & Cummins, and remained in that firm until the year 1850, when he retired from active business. In 1858 on March 23d he was elected President of the Girard Bank of Philadelphia, which position he held until the time of his death which occurred on May 6th, 1892.

Mr. Cummins was identified for many years with the following institutions as a director and manager, viz : As Director of the State Bank of Camden, New Jersey ; The Phila. Trust Safe Deposit and Insurance Co., The American Steamship Co. and the Penna. Railroad Co. As a manager of the Western Saving Fund Society, as Inspector of The County Prisons, and as a Trustee of the Jefferson Medical College. He was also the sole executor of the estate of the millionaire philanthropist Isaiah V. Williamson.

Lindley Smith, for so many years President of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives ; B. B. Comegys, President of the Philadelphia National Bank and a Director in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company ; Del Noblitt, who was President of the Corn Exchange



Luther Martin.





D. B. Cummings

Bank ; were all Delaware boys who came to Philadelphia to build up their fortunes, and succeeded.

It is surprising how much space one little state can occupy sometimes, even here, in this large and beautiful city, and while time only allows me to mention a few shining lights in commerce from Delaware, and the methods by which they have achieved such good results, younger men who are now striving for higher places, may find in the examples mentioned ; a guide and incentive to their efforts, so that the result may be to maintain and even elevate the standard of business integrity, and add to the glory of that little commonwealth we all love so well.

WHAT
DELAWARE HAS CONTRIBUTED
TO THE
MEDICAL PROFESSION.



AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE
THE SOCIETY OF
THE SONS OF DELAWARE OF PHILADELPHIA,
JUNE 7, 1895,

BY
THOMAS C. STELLWAGEN, M. A., M. D., D. D. S.

A vast metropolis like the city of Philadelphia, containing as it does over a million of inhabitants, necessarily is a great center that attracts from far and near.

There is no occasion for wonder that in the adjoining States of New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware many families famous in history are related by kinship to Philadelphia's bluest blood, and the Blue Hen's chickens are second to none in this and other good respects. The ranks of Philadelphia merchants and its professional men, in like manner, have been recruited largely from these adjoining States. Amid the hurry of life, here intensified by the energy and enterprise of this cosmopolitan population, it is not amiss for us to pause for a few moments to consider the sources from which have sprung many of the noblest and most respected, who have helped to build and make the reputation of this, my native city, as a hive of human industry. To discharge satisfactorily this task would require much more ability than your servant possesses, and vastly more time than there is allotted to the study. Even a short week's work upon what was supposed to be a very limited field, has been rewarded by the discovery of a richness and amplitude of material, which practically embarrasses in the attempt to do justice to the dead and recount in proper terms the achievements of the living, without some fear of the birth of suspicions that would question the honesty of the purpose to adhere with severest justice to plain facts and yet maintain the determination to avoid adulation, flattery and hidden motives. It is an adage that "if one's foresight was as perfect as one's hindsight, many of the follies of life would not have been born," and the regrets of lifetimes would be spared. Pardon the reflection, then, that it is no light task to lift memory's pall that covers the noble dead and recall to your

minds the names of those who are familiar as household lares and penates to Delawareans without being thought extravagant, so great are the characters of those one must portray. For the lack of time the names of many worthy men will be omitted, whose deeds and lives will last as brilliant stars of the firmament of fame.

The undertaking is emboldened by a hope to interest those better qualified to accomplish the duty of arousing the slumbering justice of history, to the attack upon the deathlike silence of the ever-living past. Finally, the request to introduce the subject at this gathering, was unexpectedly and suddenly made, with such sincerity and urbanity of manner, that in an unguarded moment of freshly formed friendly feeling the hastily-framed objections were allowed to be overwhelmed. A promise was given, that if no other would attempt to invite your attention, the writer would throw himself upon the mercy of those whose experiences and successes, would cause them to generously excuse his short-coming.

In the presentation of these memoirs the reader would first express his indebtedness to the very valuable "History of Delaware," by J. Thomas Scharf, A. M. etc., 1888, a work of which it may be said there is no competition in its field.

From the records of the State it appears that among the Swedes, who were the earliest successful settlers, there came over with Governor Risingh, in 1654, Dr. Tyman Stidham, who first settled at what was then called Fort Casimir, now known as New Castle. He appears to have remained here or nearby, at Wilmington, until his death, which occurred nearly one century before the accomplishment of the independence of his adopted country. He must have been a thrifty and useful citizen, having a

family and having become possessed of considerable land. His name is mentioned frequently in the official records of the colony.

The scholarly practitioner seems to have been the ruling spirit even among these early settlers, for history relates that Dr. Henry Fisher, a well-educated physician from Ireland, landed in Lewes, 1725. Liking the location he sent to the old country for his wife and made that his home. He was the father of several children, among whom was Henry Fisher, an active and successful patriot, who rendered material service to his country and State during the Revolution and was the progenitor of one of the large and influential families of that region, famous for its thrift, fortitude and charitable disposition. With his name commences the long list of patriots who sprang from the medical profession, among which we must mention Dr. John McKinley, first President of the State; Dr. Joshua Clayton, the last President, Governor for two terms and U. S. Senator at the time of his death; Dr. Henry Latimer, Legislator and U. S. Senator; Dr. James Sykes, fifteen years U. S. Senator and then Governor; Dr. Arnold Naudain, State and U. S. Senator.

Passing over the names of many deserving men of their day, we find that Delaware was the third State to practically recognize the importance of a State medical society, which, at the request of twenty-eight physicians who enjoyed the confidence of their fellows, was duly incorporated so early as 1789. Later this society was empowered by legislative authority to appoint a board of medical examiners, to whom was delegated the important power of judging the qualifications and admitting physicians and surgeons to practice in the State—without which endorsement penalties were prescribed for those

who neglected to comply with the law. To-day the leading States have followed yours, by similar enactments for the protection of their citizens' lives and health. Of Dr. James Tilton, its first President, it will be a pleasure to speak later.

From the banding together for mental advancement there resulted a series of papers on the studies of virulent and fatal diseases, which scourged and at times threatened to depopulate our beautiful city and the shores of Delaware Bay and River.

Prizes were offered and dissertations presented upon the treatment of Ophthalmia by Dr. Snow; "Influenza" by Dr. Elijah Barratt of the well known Barratt family of Kent County; "Taenia" by Dr. Joseph Phillipe Eugene Capelle who came to this country during the Revolutionary War with Count de Rochambeau and who was on General Lafayette's staff as surgeon with him at the battle of Brandywine; Cholera Infantum by Dr. James Tilton of Kent County, Surgeon General U. S. Army during the Revolutionary War until the surrender of Cornwallis, afterwards a member of Congress in 1782; "Phthisis Pulmonalis" by Dr. Theodore Wilson, of Lewes, who was a son of the celebrated Dr. Matthew Wilson; "Small pox" by Dr. David Bush of Wilmington, whose family were noted for their devotion to the American cause; "Epidemics of bilious colic in Dover; "Typhus Fever," "Hydrocephalus, Cholera Infantum and Succedanea for Peruvian Bark all by Dr. Edward Miller of Dover, who, during the war was surgeon upon an army vessel and afterwards resumed his studies at the University of Pennsylvania where he graduated in 1785. The latter added many other studies upon the most fatal diseases of that period, some of which, like a few of those mentioned above, have

been controlled and one practically ceased to exist among enlightened communities. For example, Smallpox, which may now be said to have been repeatedly proven to be subject to being stamped out by vaccination. Dr. Miller contributed largely to the amelioration, if not ultimate elimination, of intermittent and yellow fever. For his thesis upon the yellow fever he earned the encomium of Prof. Benjamin Rush, our distinguished Philadelphia doctor and signer of the Declaration of Independence, who said of your fellow citizen that he was "second to no physician in the United States." Later in life Dr. Miller removed to New York, where he was one of the founders of the first medical journal of this country, through the columns of which he earned world-wide fame and respect, and interested the leading minds of his profession in England, Germany and France, and was stimulated to intense exertion by a heavy foreign friendly correspondence. Cholera infantum received a telling blow from his recommendation of small and repeated doses of calomel and opium. He was likewise a pioneer, or at least among the first, to question whether deficiency of oxygen gas was not a promotor of insalutary conditions—a proposition that to-day is accepted as fully established by advanced students of disease. As port physician of New York, as Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of that city, attending physician to its hospital and member of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, he spread his views before the students of the healing art wherever scientifically studied. In advocating the use of water in fevers he probably has done as much to alleviate the sufferings of mankind, as any physician and philanthropist of the age in which he flourished. In the treatment and prevention of smallpox by vaccination, we must not omit

the honorable mention of another son of your State, Dr. Samuel Henry Black, who, like the famous Dr. J. Redmond Coxe, of Philadelphia and Prof. Wm. Handy, of Baltimore, exposed his son to the dreaded disease to show that immunity was as positive and certain as most of human discoveries can be made.

The annals of the State of Delaware are rich in examples of how she has honored herself, by placing in positions of responsibility and trust the men who demonstrated their ability and practical love of their fellows, by their self devotion to the healing art.

Probably few, if any, have more truly deserved and more satisfactorily attained public recognition of their great worth than Dr. James Tilton, the first president of the State Medical Society of Delaware. Born in Kent County, 1745, he was graduated in 1771 at Philadelphia. He was no less exalted as a patriot than as a physician. He entered the war of the Revolution as a volunteer first lieutenant of light infantry and served later in a Delaware regiment with distinction, in his professional capacity, on Long Island, at White Plains and on the retreat to the Delaware river. At Princeton his growing fame had gained for him the position of surgeon in charge of the general army hospital. His energetic and well-directed labor so bettered the condition of the sick as to greatly increase the efficiency of the Continental army. One-half of these determined patriots were reported to be suffering in miserably appointed hospitals. Crowding so many men into confined quarters, together with the sickness incident to poor feeding and clothing, is now universally conceded to increase by concentration, the general discomfort and depression. The gospel of cleanliness, second only to that of godliness, to-day is an open book notwith-

standing an attempt upon the part of a few* who would revive an old dogma under a new name. These would-be monopolists, under a variety of assumed titles coupled with what to the illiterate is a high-sounding nomenclature, seek notoriety and lucre by trading upon the fears and ignorance of their trusting clients.

Surgeon Tilton fearlessly condemned the massing of the sick in large hospitals. He appears to have organized, if he did not originate, a new system of a series of huts built of logs and affording free ventilation through the crevices, with hardened clay floors and fire places in the middles. The nascent creosote purified the interiors and the smoke escaped through a hole in each of the roofs. But six men were placed in each hut and the immediate improvement and recovery of many, particularly of the typhus patients, justified his plan and secured its official adoption. As a result he won the recommendation of General Washington that the services of Surgeon Tilton be retained, when, in 1780, the number of medical officers was being reduced. He refused the flattering offer and comfortable life of a Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, that he might continue in the service of his country, which he heroically did until after the surrender at Yorktown and in 1782 returned to practice in Dover. He entered Congress and after holding many positions of public trust and confidence, in 1813 he was appointed by President Madison as Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army. In this trying capacity, for one of his years, he visited the army of the north, inaugurated and carried out many reforms and improvements that vastly bettered the health and thereby the general capacity of the army.

*See Alexander Wilder, M. D. F. A. S. "micro-organisms in disease," *The Metaphysical Magazine*, June, 1895.

Age and its infirmities, together with great suffering from two tumors, one of which necessitated amputation of the thigh when he was nearly 70 years old, bore heavily upon him. He survived the operation over six years and died when about 75. His monument was erected in Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery by the Delaware State Medical Society. He was author of many essays, both medical and economical. His inaugural thesis for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, was on "Respiration," and it may be inferred from this sprang his tendency to urge the importance of attention to ventilation and atmospheric conditions.

He early recommended the town of Lewes as a proper health resort, particularly for patients suffering from cholera infantum and chronic diarrhoea.

Need one cite more to prove that medicine, in so far as it embraces the healing art, is to-day in no small degree indebted to the active and scientific practice and teachings of the men of Delaware?

These have materially advanced their chosen profession in this City of Brotherly Love. For more than a century this center of medical learning stood pre-eminent among colleges of the Western Hemisphere. Though it cannot lay claim to be the earliest to found institutions for medical study, having been antedated by the Spaniards at Lima, in 1551, and Mexico, in 1553, it soon was exalted to a rank, that even yet is regarded as enviable throughout the entire world. Of its colleges devoted to specialties of this most interesting and important work, with moderation they may be said to stand at the head in their fields of labor.

Of those who held positions of professors and teachers in institutions of learning, they could not be mentioned

even by name without infringing upon your patience, so great is the list of worthies. It is hardly necessary to speak of such well known names as Dr. James P. Lofland, associate of Dr. Franklin Bache, Professor of Chemistry in the Jefferson Medical College. Theophilus Parvin, M. D., the famous Professor of Obstetrics and author of numerous treatises, whom you all know and all admire and love, your genial President, Professor Wm. Joseph Hearn, M. D., who as professor of clinical surgery likewise stands preeminent as to ability, honesty and absolute trustworthiness, that most comforting of all qualities in the surgeon. These are all of the same great college.

Dr. E. O. Shakespeare, the great histologist; Dr. Lewis Starr, the authority on children's diseases; Prof. T. L. Buckingham, M. D., D. D. S., Professor in the Dental Colleges of Philadelphia for many years and one of the founders of each.

Dr. John Vaughn, the son of a doctor, member of a number of famous societies and scientific bodies, delivered as early as 1800 a course of lectures in Wilmington on "Chemistry and Natural Philosophy."

It was a son of Delaware who first attempted and eventually founded the branch of oral surgery, which has made his fame to extend throughout the civilized world. Probably no one physician or teacher of the science of healing, is more widely known. Go where you will in the four quarters of the globe among educated practitioners, the name of Garretson and the praise of his wonderful work will be familiar household words. With the American dentist is carried to every clime and every great center of population a respectful regard of Philadelphia and the surgery of the mouth. But it is already evident that to enumerate all the advancements and discoveries made

in the art of healing by sons of your glorious State would not be in place here nor would it be possible. Yet we cannot here omit that noble and intellectual charity, the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, with another Delaware doctor at its head—Martin W. Barr, M. D. It has afforded throughout the land an asylum for those afflicted by this most sad of all trials, imbecility.

The practical adaptation of electricity for automatic hammers must not be neglected, since to Dr. W. G. A. Bonwill, another of your citizens, belongs the credit of having succeeded in the construction and use of such appliances. These have probably a large share in the causing of inventors to perfect electrical trip hammers and machines for rock drilling and tunneling, which to-day enable man to pierce the adamantine mountains that for thousands of years have maintained themselves as impenetrable barriers to commerce and land traffic. As the surgical needle of Dr. Physick, with its eye at the point, was the means by which the sewing machine was made a possibility, so the dental electric mallet preceded these wonders of the 19th century railways, which doubtless owe much to the seemingly humble and comparably small beginning. Dr. H. C. Register also has contributed improvements to various apparatus.

The heroes of the wars of the Revolution and 1812, were often recruited from the medical men of your State. Leading as she did in many ways, especially was she forward in that patriotic devotion to independence. Upon the roll of fame of Delaware's long list of worthies, may be placed most prominently Dr. Jacob Jones, who is better known as Commander Jones, of the U. S. S. "Wasp," in her memorable conflict with the H. B. M. S. "Frolic."

This glorious victory revived the spirits of the whole country and braced the flagging and doubtful hearts of many, by hope preparing the way for the final overthrow of the last serious attempt upon the part of England to regain her lost possessions of these colonies by force of arms. While to the son of Dr. Thomas McDonough, a Revolutionary patriot, it was given to distinguish himself by supervising, building and equipping the fleet that on Lake Champlain destroyed forever the British power on the inland waters and demonstrated that in seamanship and also in command of squadrons, or the fighting of fleets the American was able to out-manoeuvre those of the most famous maritime country of the world.

Dr. George Dill of Milford, was surgeon in the U. S. Army from 1799 until his death at Fort Wolcott, Rhode Island, in 1804. His brother, Dr. Robert Dill of Cantwell's Bridge, saw actual service as Adjutant General of the State during the war of 1812. The other physicians who served during the war of 1812, were, Dr. William Baldwin of Wilmington, the distinguished botanist who was surgeon of the gunboat flotilla at Savannah in 1812, and subsequently on the frigate Congress. Dr. Allen McLane, surgeon of Caesar A. Rodney's company and Dr. Arnold Naudain, major in the Delaware troops.

Literature was early appreciated among the Delaware physicians. As we have seen by the active work of its state society, a high standard of preparation and examination, was required of those who entered the profession. In accord with this spirit, then, we find the private libraries of the practitioners well known for their size and choice selection. Among them those of Dr. Robert R. Porter and Dr. Samuel H. Black, before referred to, are said to

have been classed with the largest private libraries in the State.

A modern writer of distinction in medical lore is Dr. P. Brynberg Porter, editor of "Gaillard's Medical Journal" and New York correspondent of the "Medical News," of Philadelphia, the "Journal of the American Medical Association" and the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," etc. This gentleman and scholar was born in that land of plenty, cradle in shape and cradle of greatness, the State of Delaware. Dr. Robert Montgomery Bird, born in New Castle in 1805, was prominent as associate in editing and publishing "The North American and United States Gazette," of Philadelphia. He was Professor of Materia Medica in the Pennsylvania Medical College from 1841-1843, also author of "Nick of Woods" and many novels and the dramatizer of the "Gladiator," "Metamora" and other plays. Dr. Lewis Porter Bush, of Wilmington, was also a prolific author and in 1886 President of the American Academy of Medicine.

Of the many admirable characters of this profession, to mention those who were noted as philanthropists would almost seem to be invidious. They all were lovingly devoted to their fellow-men. By day and by night, through sunshine and storm, the scorching summer's heat, the winter's piercing cold, alike were to them without and unimportant, as compared with a patient's welfare. Winding their lonely ways through forests by the bridle paths, or fording the swollen streams, or crossing the deadly fens and marshes amid ice and snow, could not cool the ardor of their love. When friends and relatives all forsook the unfortunate, stricken with the horrible and deadly small-pox or yellow fever, the physician, often alone, was fear-

less, and he calmly watched by the bedsides of the misera-
bles, revived the dying, soothed the suffering, ministered
at the supreme moment when the spirit, torn from the
body, left a mass of fetid corruption for the doctor to roll
in the funeral sheet. In this labor of love, during one of
the great epidemics, Stephen Girard bravely aided when
the clergy, the families, the friends of the dying had fled
in horror from the pest houses of this city. Dr. Nicholas
Way, in 1793, threw open his house in Wilmington to
the fugitives from Philadelphia and set such an example
of tenderness, humanity and charity to his townspeople
that, from a disposition at first to shut out all danger, they
changed to emulation in generous, almost unbounded
hospitality, and soon every house in the town, it is said,
was overflowing with the recipients of this, the noblest
spirit of the human heart, and none were so poor and un-
fortunate as to be turned away. Strange fate! in the
great epidemic of 1797 this same Dr. Way gave up his
life in Philadelphia to his unflinching and holy purpose
and found death's dart from this deadly fever too much
for him personally to contend with and succumbed to an
attack.

In 1802 Dr. John Vaughn was the only one left in
Wilmington to fight the terrors of Yellow Jack. Dr.
William Draper Brinkle, of Delaware, was so greatly
admired for his devotion during the cholera epidemic of
1832, that he had presented to him a magnificent silver
vase by the commissioners of Spring Garden, for his ser-
vices as the chief of staff of Buttonwood Street Hospital.

All hail to the State of Delaware! Small on the map
but great in history, her land low and marshy but her
intellect lofty and mountainous. Like Abou Ben Adhem
she loves her fellowman, and behold his name led all the

rest. Her sons and daughters have multiplied throughout the land and carried with them the noble qualities of mind and heart, that ever enlighten and exalt all with whom they came in contact. They spread the fruit of their souls, with the same lavish richness as the luscious peach of their orchards.

IN GOOD OLD SUSSEX COUNTY.

Dedicated to the Sons of Delaware,

By GEORGE B. HYNSON.

In good old Sessex County down in little Delaware,
I often say to my old wife, "I'm glad we're livin' there."
The country's kind of humble like, a-stetchin' to the sea;
It ain't a stylish lookin' place, and don't pretend to be;
They ain't a mountain anywhere a-holdin' up its head;
They ain't no rocks, but only sand a shinin' there instead,
But they's allus welcome fer ye, you can feel it in the air,
In good old Sessex County down in little Delaware.

The sweetest kind of music is the rustle of the corn,
And the whipoorwills a-callin' in the early of the morn,
And the bees among the clover hummin' sech a lovely tune,
That a feller'd be contented with an everlastin' June,
I love to watch the glowin' sun and then the summer rain,
That teches up the dusty grass, and makes it smile again,
With happiness fer everyone, and jest a bit to spare,
In good old Sessex County, down in little Delaware.

I reckon they ain't nuthin', that a feller could compare
To the red and juicy peaches that you find a-growin, there;
Jest help yerself, its all the same ef you should take a few,
Fer every farmer counts hisself a neighbor unto you;
They say in good old Sessex, "that sence the air is free,
And not a cent to pay fer it, that peaches ought to be;"
So help yerself, I reckon they's a-plenty and to spare,
In good old Sessex County, down in little Delaware.

I like to be in Sessex in the water-millon time,
'Cause that's the place to git 'em ef you want 'em in their prime.
Some says the finest millon is the good old "Mountain Sweet,"
And others says the "Rattlesnake" is rather hard to beat,
But the finest water-millon you must pull at early morn,
While the dew is shinin' on him, and you eat him in the corn;
You take him from a neighbor, who has plenty and to spare,
In good old Sessex County, down in little Delaware.

I like to hear the fellers talk around the village store,
Of hosses and of politics, and why the land is pore,
Of rabbit-dogs and setter pups, and social like, you know,—
About yer neighbors' business, and all the debts they owe;
And talk about the crops of corn, and 'bout the price of wheat
And how to pickle pork, ye know, to make it fit to eat;
And every other livin' thing they'll be discussin' there,
In good old Sessex County, down in little Delaware.

I like to see the purple grapes a-hangin' from the vines ;
I like to hear the rabbit-dogs a-yelpin in the pines ;
When the shoats are all a-thrivin' and the turkeys gittin' fat,
With " possum and pertaters " fer yer mouth to water at,
The boys a gittin' hickory-nuts, the men a-huskin' corn,
The women gittin' dinner, and the gals to blow the horn,
Of all the blessins' goin', they has got the biggest share,
In good old Sessex County, down in little Delaware.

And 'long in winter evenins' I like to stay at home,
Around the fire and warm myself, and have the neighbors come,
And talk in jest a social way about the folks you know;
And maybe mention one or two that's underneath the snow;
And have some meller apples then and cider jest to waste,
With a little drop of suthin' else to give the stuff a taste.
We make it out of peaches that you find a-growin' there,
In good old Sessex County down in little Delaware.

I ain't as spry as onct I was, I guess I'm gittin' old ;
I'm pushed aside fer younger men, I ain't no good I'm told ;
My boys they all has left the farm, and gone in town to stay ;
They pester me to sell the place, and then to move away ;
But here alone with my old wife, I'm happy as I be,
With all the fields, and all the flowers a-smilin' back at me,
And jest a few more years, I guess and we will slumber there,—
In good old Sessex County, down in little Delaware.

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